The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,563.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 10 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 39 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Re. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

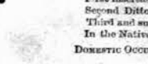
In the Native Language, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship DACCA, 1,650 tons, 200 H. P., Commander Geo. Bevys, will be despatched on the 21st June 1870 at noon.

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 3 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gusdur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

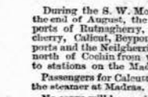
The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander H. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 11th June 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	June.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	11	Leave Bussorah	1
„ Kurrachee	15	„ Fao	1
„ Gusdur	16	„ Bushire	5
„ Muscat	19	„ Lingah	9
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Bunder Abbas	9
„ Lingah	22	„ Muscat	11
„ Bushire	25	„ Gusdur	15
„ Fao	26	„ Kurrachee	16
Arrive Bussorah	27	Arrive Bombay	19

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THOMAS & JAMES HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

Bombay to Liverpool (via Suez Canal).

THE S.S. HISTORIAN, 1710 Tons Register, will leave early in July, and has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For particulars apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Tocano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	£4	Including Wines.
„ Suez	38	24	9	
Port Said	40	24	9	
Messina	48	33	12	
Naples	50	33	13	
Leghorn	53	36	15	
Genoa	53	36	15	Without Food

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths can be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the INDIA 2,000 tons, affording superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, will be despatched from Bombay in the first days of July.

The s.s. INDIA has 52 first and 40 second class berths.

For prospectus and rates of freight apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

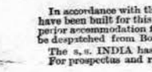
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILLA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Consignment by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£25	£15	£5	Without Wine and Food
„ Suez	£40	£22-10	£9	
„ Port Said	£42	£24	£9	
„ Marseilles	£58	£36	£14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To sail early next month.)

THE favourite Passenger Ship COSPATRICK, 1220 tons register, A. Elsslie, Commander, will sail as above.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 13th May 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship STOCKBRIDGE, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF TANJORE, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

Exclusive of Wines.

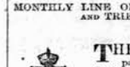
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,100 Tons, Captain Lorenzich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th June, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, on or about the 20th July.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£18	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in connection with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£8

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

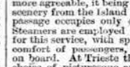
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 15th June, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 500 H. P.) Captain C. A. Wall, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 13th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 14th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
8th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship G. F. O. HEYN, Captain F. Muller, arrived from Rangoon, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery; otherwise the cargo will be landed by the Captain, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Owner and Captain of the ship G. F. O. Heyn.

30 Medow Street, 10th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MARY STENHOUSE, Hedgcock, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to pay Freight and send Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, as also to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand.

In cases where Boats are not sent the goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

ESTATE of FRANCIS DUNCAN, late Commander of H. M.'s Indian Government Steamers KWANG-TUNG and SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the property and effects of the above-named deceased were THIS DAY GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to ANNIE DUNCAN, widow of the deceased. All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to make the same known to Messrs. SYKES & Co., 6, Hare Street, Calcutta, Agents for the said Annie Duncan, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay to Messrs. Sykes & Co., the Agents aforesaid, the amounts of their respective debts without delay.

Calcutta, 1st June 1870.

ANNIE DUNCAN.

JOHNSON'S NATIVE COSTUMES and CHARACTERS.

The undersigned have the pleasure to announce that the above WELL KNOWN PHOTOGRAPHS have at a large outlay been reduced to CARTE DE VISITE SIZE and are now offered at

ONE RUPEE EACH.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

TO TRAVELLERS.

FOLDING IRON CAMP BEDSTEADS.

Manufactured specially for THACKER, VINING, & Co.

These should be in the possession of all travellers who prize health and comfort. They can be put together in one minute, and are up to any weight, whilst their extreme portability enables them to be placed under the seat of any railway carriage. Size when open 6 feet 6 by 2 feet 4, weight 50 pounds; price .....Rs. 40

WATERPROOF ROLL COOK MATRESSES.

These may be used either with or without the above, and are equally portable. By a simple arrangement a change or two of clothes may be rolled up inside, the whole forming a waterproof package. Size 6½ feet broad, weight 6 pounds; price..... Rs. 18

CAMP OR CABIN IRON ARM-CHAIR.

With Carpet backs and Centre.

This is a most useful piece of tent furniture, combining lightness, strength and extreme portability with real comfort... Rs. 16

TUCKER'S REGISTERED CAMP LANTERN.

This is so arranged that it may be used as a SIDE HANGING, PILLAR, or TABLE READING LAMP. It is complete in itself, and packs into a very small compass. The lamp is so constructed that leakage whilst travelling is impossible, and in the case of oil not being procurable, candles can be used..... Rs. 16

TUCKER'S HAND LANTERNS.

Very useful for domestic and other purposes. Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 5.

LOVER'S LAMP.

This is designed as a Night Light, to supersede the common Tumbler Lamp, from which so many accidents and annoyances arise; it will give a good steady light for twenty-four hours without attention. Price, with box of wicks.....Rs. 5

IMPROVED BRASS PORTABLE ALARUMS.

Will wake the soundest sleeper at any moment; are very portable, and are not liable to get out of order. Each.....Rs. 8

MORDAN'S LETTER PADLOCK.

Just received. No. 1, Rs. 5-8; No. 2, Rs. 6-8; No. 3, Rs. 7-8.

This lock requires no key; by simply bringing four letters of the Alphabet into a line, so as to form a certain word or combination, known only to the possessor, it is at once opened; by a simple arrangement this password can be changed as often as desired. The great safety of this lock is at once apparent; all others have a key, which even the most careful may lose or leave about.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Clarendon Family Hotel, Byculla, a BILLIARD TABLE by Thurston & Co., middle size, with Balls Cues, &c., complete.

Also an ICED SODA FOUNTAIN in good order and in use.

FOR SALE—the Property of J. DODD, Esq., proceeding to England—

One Dog-cart, Bay Australian Mare, and Harness.
One Ransom Cab, Arab Horse and Harness.
One set Tandom Harness.

Apply to NANSEY KHYRAZ,
13, Meadow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ORIENTAL MUSIC HALL, FORT, WILL BE OPENED ON SATURDAY EVENING, the 11th JUNE, FOR THE SECOND NIGHT.

The Programme will consist of a variety of Glees, Songs (Sentimental and Comic), Ethiopean Serenaders, and Dancing.

Doors open at 8-15 P.M. Commences at 8-30 P.M.

Admission ..... Re. 1.

Tickets to be had at the Oriental Exchange and Tiffin-rooms, Apollo Street, Fort.

N.B.—Refreshments of the best quality.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD COMBER has been authorized to SIGN our FIEM per PROCURATION from THIS DAY.

Bombay, 9th June 1870. LYON & Co.

CAUTION.—NOTICE.—With reference to the Notice appearing in the "Times of India" of the 8th instant, given by Mr. H. W. PAYNE, Solicitor, on behalf of DADABHOY DOSSABHOY, the Public are informed that the Mortgage on account of which the Ort mentioned in the said Notice is advertised for sale has been FULLY PAID and SATISFIED and that nothing is due to the Mortgagee in respect thereof but on the contrary a large sum of money in excess has been paid to the said Mortgagee and for the recovery of which a suit in the High Court is being instituted.—Public are therefore hereby warned against purchasing the said property on any account, and if after this Notice any person or persons will act otherwise, he, she, or they will do so at his, her, or their own risk and peril.

GUNPUTROW VENKAJEE.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

AYAPANA.

An Improved Hygienique Liquor Patented.

Of all the Cordials known to THIS DAY, there are few as delicious as this Liquor, it is not only a pleasant and agreeable beverage but offers the best remedy for the immediate restoration of the enfeebled organs.

In North and South America, India, Australia as well as Europe, the Aya Pana Liquor is preferred and purchased in large quantities on account of its great merits as eminently Tonic and fortifying. Its salutary action prevents derangements of the bowels and becomes an invaluable preventive against CHOLERA, SMALL-POX, TYPHUS & YELLOW FEVER, and is also remarkably beneficial in cases of Nervous Debility and Indigestion.

To satisfy the peculiar tastes of Constituents the Liquor is prepared from two different Recipes.

AYA PANA—yellow topaz colour, in glass stoppered bottles, possesses the most agreeable taste without losing any of the salutary properties of the plant.

AYA PANA—light green colour, in glass stoppered bottles, suitably alcoholized, affords the substance of the Aya Pana in its most effective force.

Price Rs. 30 per dozen.

Sample bottles supplied on payment of Rs. 3.

Meadow Street. Apply to J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

LOST on KALBADAVIE, a Silver-mounted Malacca crop RIDING STICK, with initials engraved thereon. Whoever returns the same to the office of this paper will be well REWARDED. Any one detaining same will be prosecuted.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Maritime Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

TO EXECUTIVE LOCAL FUNDS AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS.—A YOUNG MAN, experienced in Conservancy and Public Works, will be OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT as SUPERINTENDENT after 1st July.

For ability, steadiness, and attention to duty, first-class testimonials can be given. Address H. B., care of

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co.,
3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11,

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 2½ (Rupees Three and three quarters) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 2½ (Rupees Two and one quarter) per Share on the New Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, between the hours of 11 A. M., and 4 P. M., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW.
GUILIO MOROSINE, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

PLATT'S MacCARTHY GINS.—Shortly expected to arrive a consignment of the above make of Gins, with all the latest improvements, self-feeds, &c. Orders can now be registered.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Platt Brothers & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

HOOP IRON, ex Riga and Henyon.—The undersigned have just landed a quantity of 1¼ inch Hoop, Iron made specially for binding Cotton Bales. Any size of Hoop Iron made to order.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents for Maybury, Mathews & Co.,
Hoop Iron Manufacturers.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

BLISTER, CAST, and SPRING STEEL.—Received, ex-ship Assaye, a consignment of Blister, Cast, Spring, and Steel Bars, Rods, Plates of all descriptions; complete sets of Stocks and Dies; Cast Steel Hammers; Shovels; and an assortment of Chisels, Drills, and other Tools. Detailed price lists will be ready in a few days, and may be had on application to

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Sybry, Searles, & Co.,
Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., (Ld.,) Machinists.

HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, Boiler Makers, &c.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in this country for the abovementioned Firms, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for Engines, Boilers, &c., Cotton Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores. All orders and enquiries will meet with prompt attention.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

N. & H. GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, per steamer Alabama, a consignment of Messrs. N. & H. Goulet's CHAMPAGNE. This Wine from its dryness and general character is highly appreciated in England, and may now be had at the Godowns of the undersigned.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Dry Sillery Mousseux	at Rs. 27	Rs. 14 per dozen
Fine Dry Carte Blanche	at Rs. 32	Rs. 17 „
Finest Dry Vergenay	at Rs. 33	Rs. 20 „

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

DAILY EXPECTED, per City of Tanjore, COOKING STOVES, of sizes.
HEATING STOVES.

Medow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

PRIME YORK HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
DOUBLE GLO'STER CHEESES.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES, Nos. 1, 2, 2½, 3.
LOOP CHECK BRUSHES.
MACHINE OIL, in bottles.

J. NEUBERG.

DAILY expected, per CITY of TANJORE, COOKING STOVES.
HEATING STOVES.
Orders registered by J. NEUBERG.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hammum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND & PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be OPENED on and after WEDNESDAY the 8th instant.

Shareholders are requested to exchange the Receipts for their Shares for the Share Certificates, which are now ready.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL,
} Liquidators.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Français, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1834,
And empowered by special Act of Parliament,
6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 54.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION.

Directors.

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Esq., Chairman.
FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Augustus Bosanquet, Esq.	James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq.
George Henry Brown, Esq.	William Norris Nicholson, Esq.
The Honourable James Byng.	Sir Macdonald Stephenson.
Osgood Hanbury, Jun., Esq.	Charles Freville Surtees, Esq.

Auditors.

Antonio Brady, Esq. | Charles George Grainger, Esq.
Henry William Ripley, Esq.

Bankers.

The Bank of England. | Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Cotterill & Sons. | Messrs. Parke & Pollock.

Medical Officer.—George Burrows, M.D., F.R.S.

Actuary and Secretary.—Frederick Hendriks, Esq.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS,

Held on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of May, 1869.

1. The Board of Directors have the satisfaction of presenting a favourable Report of the business of the past year, and of the progress of the Society.

2. The estimated Surplus Funds, beyond the sum of £642,936 2s. 9d. (the calculated Reserve Fund set apart to meet all liabilities), amount to £201,439 11s. 7d., as shown in the annexed Balance Sheet.

3. The Board propose to allow the holders of all Policies six years in force and entitled to participate in Annual Bonuses, a Reduction of Premium for the year 12th May, 1869, to 11th May, 1870, of 50 per cent., thus reducing the year's Premium to One-half the original rate stipulated in the Policy. The present will be the sixth year, continuously, in which the Reduction will have been Fifty per cent.

4. The sum allotted to each Policy on this, as at each preceding Quinquennium of profits, is applicable either to the reduction of the next year's Annual Premium, or as an addition to the sum assured of a proportionately larger Bonus payable with the Policy when a claim arises, according to the option exercised by each Policy-holder on the first occasion of participation in profits.

5. Under the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, One-fifth of the estimated surplus Fund of £201,439 11s. 7d., subject to such deductions as the Board may consider desirable, is divisable during the current year 12th May, 1869, to 11th May, 1870. And the amount of the Surplus Funds proposed to be so appropriated this year is £38,500. Three-fourths of this sum are applicable to the cash payments in reduction of the Assureds' participating Premiums, by One-half, for the current year, or to the addition of corresponding Reversionary Bonuses to Policies; and the remaining One-fourth will provide for the Annual Bonus to Proprietors. The sum of £287 19s. 2d. is proposed to be deducted from the Policy-holders' or Assurance Fund Suspense Account, to avoid fractions in fixing the amount of reduction of the Assureds' Premiums. The sum at which this Fund will then stand is £4,064 8s.

6. The Board recommend a dividend by way of Bonus to the Proprietors of £1 0s. per Share, payable on the 30th June next, in addition to the 10s. per Share for Interest guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement, and due on the 31st December next. Both the Dividend and Interests are free from any deduction for Income-tax. The Board further recommend that the Surplus Balance of £375 be added to the credit of the Proprietors' Suspense Account.

7. The New Policies issued in England during the year ended 31st December, 1868, and in India to 30th November, 1868, amounted to 535 in number. The amount assured by these Policies was £343,070, producing an Annual Premium of £15,472 12s. 11d. The above amount assured is exclusive of a sum of £1,078 8s. added in that year to Policies by application of reduced Premium to increase the sums assured.

8. The Average New Premium Income of each of the last five years, 1864 to 1868, has been £14,381—as against £6,182, the average of each of the preceding five years, 1859 to 1863.

9. The total Number of Policies Issued from the date of the establishment of the Society to the close of the year 1868 was:—

In England	3,298 Policies for	£3,346,199 8 3
In India	6,244 „	5,304,908 0 8
Together	9,542 „	£8,650,615 8 11

10. The Total Amount of Net Premiums (after deduction of all the annual reductions, averaging nearly 50 per cent) received in England from 1834 to 1868, was..... £893,072 16 6
In India, the corresponding amount was..... 1,435,637 16 11
Making together £2,328,710 13 5

11. When the books were closed for the present Annual Valuation the Assurances in force were—

1,522 Policies, paying English Premiums, for a Sum of		£1,780,314 6 0
1,466 Policies, paying Indian Premiums, for a Sum of		1,201,190 5 0
Total, 2,988 Policies, for a Sum of		£2,981,504 11 0

12. During the past year there have been New Claims under 35 English Policies on 31 Lives, to the amount of £33,640 18s., and under 43 Indian Policies on 34 lives for £39,696 16s. 8d., making a total of 78 Claims on 65 lives for £72,750 17s. 8d. The whole amount of these New Claims, with the exception of £19,997 10s. 3d., provided for in the present Statement of Liabilities, has been paid in the year 1868.

13. The amount of Claims paid from the establishment of the Society is:—

In England	695 Policies	523 Lives for	£652 212 11 10
In India	1,077 „	832 „	1,011,152 6 8
Total	1,742 Policies	1,358 Lives for the sum of	£1

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	110
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	642½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	197½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,450
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	32½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,500	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	122
10,000	250	s'p	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	250 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	1000 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	810
250	3,000	850	600 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	613
	12,000	11,000	2000 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,000
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,150
200	800	all	35 do.	Do. New	525
500	1,800	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,850
150	2,850	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	2,400
300	2,000	1,800		Framji Cowasji Press	1,015
200	6,000	all	240 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,700
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,400
1,000	1,000	550		Mofus. Press & G. Co.	380
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500 nl.
25	1,000	750	200 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,350
150	2,000	all	150 ps.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	900 ex.d.

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	198.3.1	do.	Do. New Shares	209

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	840
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	2,000
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,300 nl.
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	763
200	500	all	...	Broach Mills	190
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850 nl.
750	2,000	all	150 p.a	Great Eastern	1,440
500	1,000	all	80	Manockji Petit's	740 ex.d.
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,450
600	1,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,425

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,760
10,300	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	1,110
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	700
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	198
5,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Managon Land	1,215
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	345

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	125 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	825
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	82
600	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	375

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	7th	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay
5	31	... Do. China	
200	30	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
			East India Bank's
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank
100	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial

16
6¾
6
15
1½
22
6
5
1½

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
ndon	At sight	1s. 10¾d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d to 3/4.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/8d. to 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99¼
Madras	At sight	1 0
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	30 Do. do.	220 to 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114¼
Five per cent.	107
Four per cent.	97
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 9.

Hughes, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Hadow, Surgeon, 34th Bengal N. I., from leave, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 7th June 1870.

Major N. B. Thoyts, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Kurrachee.

Captain P. J. Henslowe, Cadre 3rd Europeans, is attached to do duty with the Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

15th Hussars.—Major B. Barrel, to Mundlaisir, from 2nd April to 16th June 1870, on private affairs

Paymaster and Honorary Captain A. B. de Lasalle, in extension to remain at Poona, from 15th June to 15th July 1870, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain C. Collingwood, (E Battery 9th Brigade) to Neilgherry Hills, for six months, on medical certificate.

7th Foot, 1st Battalion—Quarter Master T. Murphy, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 9.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following is an Extract of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 5th May 1870 :—

"The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz :—

Colonel H. W. Holland, C.B., 6 months.
Major J. F. Berthon, 3 months.
Major R. M. Bonnor, 6 months.
Captain J. G. Mellae, 4 months.
Captain C. W. Yonge, 6 months.
Captain H. Gardiner, 4 months.
Lieutenant P. H. Maiden, 6 months.
Ensign J. Blair, 6 months.
Sub-Conductor T. C. Tabor, 3 months.

"The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to retire from the Service from the date specified, viz :—

Lieutenant G. A. N. Nichol, from 19th April 1870."

The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Major E. G. Clark, Bengal Staff Corps, Settlement Officer, Gudh.
Captain H. F. Showers, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain H. M. Fullerton, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The retirement from the Service of Captain G. H. Reinecker, Staff Corps, as notified in G. O. No. 366, dated 23rd May 1870, is at his own request.

The undermentioned Medical Officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeons from the 23rd May 1870, under the provisions of paragraph 23 of General Order by the Government of India, No. 1069, dated 23rd December 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Assistant Surgeon Henry Robert Lawrence MacDougall, M. D.
Assistant Surgeon Nathaniel Hopkins.
Assistant Surgeon Edward Morton.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 27th May 1870, the date of their arrival in Bombay :—

Assistant Surgeon G. Walters.
Assistant Surgeon P. Murphy, M.D.
Assistant Surgeon A. H. Hughes.
Assistant Surgeon R. M. Wall, M.B.

Conductor E. Hart, second class Barrack Master, Aden, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Captain J. B. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the provisions of Jameson's Code, 3rd Appendix, page 84, paragraphs 319 and 322, and under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Jessph Withers, Bombay Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from the 4th June 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Assistant Surgeon F. C. Barker is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 7th May 1870, instead of the date notified in G. O. No. 346, dated 17th May 1870.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave of absence for one month granted to Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Parr, Acting Assistant Resident, Baroda, in charge Umreilly, by Government Notification dated the 7th ultimo, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

Major A. C. Way has been appointed to act as Political Agent at Muscat, with effect from the 8th January last.

Captain J. F. Forbes, 2nd in Command 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, has been appointed, pending further orders, to the charge of the duties of Assistant Political Superintendent Upper Sind Frontier, with effect from the 14th April last.

Surgeon H. Wakefield resumed charge of the medical duties of the Kutch Political Agency from Assistant Surgeon Cody on the afternoon of the 25th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Asum Prolhad Kesava Shahabé Probationary Mamlutdar of Moorbee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Tauna District.

Asum Ganesh Harree Parajpé, Probationary Mahalkurry of Kholapoor, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Tauna district.

Rao Bahadoor Dadjeebaee Soondarlal, late Dufturdar to the Collector of Ahmedabad, is appointed Honorary Magistrate in that District, and invested with powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class.

Messrs. Risley V. Hearn and C. Pelle, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor on the 7th instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. R. Pratt, Acting Talookdaree Settlement Officer, is appointed an Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad for the Revenue management of the Talookdaree Villages.

Mr. W. Ramsay to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kaira during the absence of Mr. Elliot, or until further orders.

Mr. J. H. Grant to act as First Assistant Collector of Surat, vice Mr. Ramsay, or until further orders.

Mr. V. S. FitzGerlad, acting Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind, is allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months to proceed to Europe, in addition to the two months' sick leave granted him on the 10th ultimo.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable B. H. Ellis availed himself of the leave granted to him for six months from the 31st October 1869 to the 30th April 1870 inclusive.

Mr. P. R. S. Wyllie acted as Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments from the 19th March to the 12th April last, both days inclusive.

Mr. Wyllie also acted as Chief Secretary to Government, with charge of the Separate Department during the above period.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Goorcorao Madhav to be Money Order Agent at Hoobleo.

Lieutenant G. B. Hewett, of the Bombay Marine, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend R. N. Dickinson is granted privilege leave for three months, from the 21st May last.

The privilege leave granted to the Reverend S. Stead, M. A., under date 13th April last, is cancelled. His services were made available in Bombay from the day on which he left Belgaum until he went to Poona.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Hopkins, Civil Surgeon of Kurrachee, will conduct the duties of the Medical Superintendent of the Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph, in addition to his own, during the absence of the Medical Superintendent on privilege leave.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 1st June 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Dance to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 11th June 1868.

2nd Battalion 10th Foot.—Captain G. C. Bartholomew to be Major, from the 17th May 1870.

4th Hussars.—The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Major Frederick George Lord Howard de Walden, and is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

Captain Henry Thomas Butler to be Major, by purchase, vice Lord Howard de Walden, who retires. Dated 26th May 1870.

Lieutenant Thomas Henry Porker to be Captain, by purchase, vice Porker, promoted. Dated 26th May 1870.

Cornet Charles E. Pennefather to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Porker, promoted. Dated 26th May 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

85th Foot.—Ensign Edward Burrell to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lewin, deceased. Dated 15th May 1870.

The appointment of Colonel M. Dillon, C.B., Rifle Brigade, as Military Secretary to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, published in G. O. C. C., dated the 12th April last, is to have effect from the 9th idem.

Official intimation has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotions or appointment, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified :—

1st Foot.—Ensign J. R. H. Wilson, 2nd Battalion.
Ensign M. N. O'Connor, 2nd Battalion.
3rd Foot.—Lieutenant T. E. Spencer, 1st Battalion.
5th Foot.—Ensign W. S. B. B. Dwyer, 1st Battalion.
6th Foot.—Ensign H. B. Harward, 1st Battalion.
11th Foot.—Ensign S. H. Gardner, 1st Battalion.
Ensign J. Browne, 1st Battalion.
19th Foot.—Ensign L. R. Dowdall, 1st Battalion.
Ensign C. L. Hornby, 2nd Battalion.
Ensign M. F. Thrupp, 1st Battalion.
25th Foot.—Lieutenant A. N. Adams, 2nd Battalion.
Ensign A. C. Newman, 2nd Battalion.

The appointment of Lieutenant T. J. M. Dunlop, 96th Foot, confirmed at page 161, G. O. C. C. of the 12th April last, is that of Assistant Instructor of Musketry, and not Instructor of Musketry, as notified therein.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Bareilly Brigade Order, dated the 8th April last, appointing Lieutenant H. H. Birch, Adjutant 27th Native Infantry, to act as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties during the absence of the Brigade Major, Captain A. R. Loughnan, on Inspection duty.

Futtehgurh Station Order, dated the 14th May, appointing Captain R. Morris, Station Staff Officer, Superintendent of the Sudder Bazaar at Futtehgurh, as a special case, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st January last.

Delhi Garrison Order, dated the 30th December last, appointing Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Fleming, M.D., temporarily to the medical charge of the Garrison Staff, during the absence of Staff Assistant Surgeon J. M'Creery, on duty.

Dated the 26th April last, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. C. Shaw, 17th Native Infantry, to the medical charge of the Staff at Delhi, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence on leave of Staff Assistant Surgeon J. M'Creery, vice Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Fleming, M.D., relieved at his own request.

Dated the 2nd May, appointing Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Fleming, M.D., No. 1 Battery 24th Brigade Royal Artillery, to the medical charge of the Staff at Delhi, with effect from the 20th April last, vice Assistant Surgeon J. M'Creery on leave.

37th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 11th October 1869, appointing Lieutenant M. J. J. P. O'Connell, Assistant Instructor of Musketry, in addition to his other duties, there being no qualified subaltern officer available.

45th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 18th April last, making the following appointments, with effect from the 16th idem, vice Major J. T. Watson, on general leave :—

Captain F. M. Armstrong to officiate as Commandant, in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant and Adjutant A. D. C. Inglis to officiate as 2nd in command and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant F. Lodge, G Battery, E Brigade, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Lieutenant B. F. Domvile, C Battery, A Brigade, to remain in Cashmere from the 14th June to the 15th August, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Royal Artillery.—Major A. D. Dennis, C Battery, 16th Brigade, to Singapore and Ceylon, from the 15th May to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

2nd Captain G. F. Blackwood, G Battery, 19th Brigade, to Cashmere, for three months, from date of leaving battery, on private affairs.

2nd Captain E. T. Warry, F Battery, 8th Brigade, to Nynee Tal, from the 10th May to the 10th August, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant F. H. G. Cruickshank, B Battery, 18th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Captain H. R. Floyd, to Nynee Tal, from the 14th June to the 14th August, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

38th Foot.—Paymaster C. D. Manning, to Cashmere and Murree, from the 1st June to the 1st October, on private affairs.

55th Foot.—Lieutenant J. E. Lee, Instructor of Musketry, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th June to the 15th September, on private affairs.

85th Foot.—Major M. Barton, to Dalhousie and neighbouring hills, from the 1st June to the 30th September, on private affairs.

88th Foot.—Paymaster and Honorary Major W. Macdonnell, to Simla, Mussoorie and Nynee Tal, from the 30th May to the 15th October, on private affairs.

107th Foot.—Lieutenant W. F. Cavaye, 2nd Wing Subaltern 18th Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 12th June to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd Battalion.—Colonel W. A. Eyers, C.B., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

General List, Infantry.—Lieutenant F. M. M. Harris, attached to 39th Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 14th March to the 14th September, to study the native languages, under the Rules of 1868.

British Medical Staff.—Staff Assistant Surgeon J. J. Crean, to Dalhousie, from the 16th May to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

Medical Department.—Surgeon C. C. W. Wilson, 4th Native Infantry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 per ton'
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Carin	Gray	London, March 3.
	Sarkis Lutchmy	Peabody	Gopalpore, April 1.
	Mary Stenhouse	Hedgcock	Calcutta, April 4.
	Vicksburg	Thompson	Cardiff, January 22.
	G. F. O. Heyn	Muller	Rangoon, April 4.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	T. E. Lomon	Rainey	Liverpool.
	Alabama (s)	Bland	Liverpool.
	Michael Scott	Llewhellin	Liverpool.
	Annot Lyle	Pillar	Liverpool.
	Fievo	Stroolman	Batavia.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Oberon, Towill, to Liverpool.
Ship Aurora, Harriott, to Liverpool.

The ship Clementine, to Zanzibar, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
4	Moulmein (s)	Hansard	Akyab, May 31
	Stirling (s)	Blaik	Liverpool, April 11
	Sinala	Morice	London, January 30
	Calcutta	Young	London, March 3
	John Rennie	Nicholson	Liverpool, February 5
	Ganges	Hamilton	London, February 28
5	Lady Palmerston	Dune	London, March 3

DEPARTURES.

June.			
4	British Flag	.....	.....
	Dumberton Castle	.....	.....
5	City of Nankin	.....	.....

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours :—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M on Wednesday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers, (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ..... 10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers ..... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesdays, June 22, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17, and 31, September 14 and 29, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesdays, July 6, August 3 and 31, September 29, October 27, November 24, and December 22.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets, to destinations :—

15th June, 13th July, 10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

(By the B. L. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers)

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on June 11 and 25.

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on June 18.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nasick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	7-30 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Sholapoor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALLER—June 3rd, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Mr. R. W. Waller, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

ROBERTSON—June 4th, at Serapore, the wife of Mr. Allan Robertson, Junior, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ORMSBY—June 3rd, at Calcutta, M. H. Ormsby, Esq., LL.D., of the Geological Survey of India.

REINHOLD—June 4th, Julia Minette Antoinette, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reinhold, aged 1 year and 14 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1870.

WHILE we quite agree with a remark made by our daily contemporary, about a fortnight ago, that the discussion on Harbour works and harbour management does proceed very briskly, another assertion, he characteristically put forward, that we had "essayed to shut up in an off-hand manner," the debate on the first branch of the subject was, of course, devoid of foundation. We do not believe that newspapers in any country, and least of all in India, can shut up any discussion whatever, and therefore we should not essay to do what is impossible. Those who believe in the omnipotence of newspapers—there are a few such conceited people—and who frequently confound newspapers with "the Press," may think it possible, and they may be left to enjoy their self-complacent and comparatively harmless delusion. But we do not think that any one, save our contemporary, who has peculiar views on the subject of his mission, would have inferred from what we have written that we even dreamt of shutting up any debate which may be set on foot. The notion that a newspaper, whose breath of life is discussion, should essay to shut it up, and thus deposit itself in an exhausted receiver, could only have been born in the brain of one who himself believes that he could, and, under certain circumstances, might be induced to perform the feat.

The discussion on harbour works and harbour management, although, like most others on matter of public interest, it does not proceed briskly, yet depend upon it the debate is going forward in that quiet leisurely way which accords with the genius of the place. We cannot say that any progress has been made, but we can say that there have been attempts to make progress. Something has been done—on paper; what, as our contemporary says, we shall probably know next Christmas. Without accusing any one of "carefully huddling away" the report of the Committee—by the way which is the huddling department of the Secretariat, who performs the curious operation, and how is it done?—we might be allowed to suggest that upon this subject the Government would do well to take the entire public into its confidence. Whatever method of proceeding be adopted in regard to the port, the Government will need the aid of public support and public criticism; if it be known what is proposed the criticism will be definite; if we all fight in the dark the criticism must be vague and probably irrelevant. Moreover, in an open contest the "interests," if they did not show themselves would soon become visible, and the common good of the port, as opposed to special interests, would stand a better chance of being secure. Up to the present time we have seen some remarkable "feelers" set up in type, and "What will they do with it?" used as a sort of equivalent for "What will you give?" In an open controversy we should, of course, find out what was exactly meant, and should know what we might accept or reject. But the main advantage of publicity would be that Government would thereby acquire a better knowledge of the needs of trade, present and probable, than they could otherwise obtain, and thus have a better chance of doing what will satisfy the present and anticipate the future.

If the discussion, which will go on at intervals whether the Government consult public opinion or not, is to be of any value it must be definite and it must be practical. There are two main questions to be decided—first, the organization of the Port Trust, or managing body, and next what works they should execute. The first of these questions is one of great moment, since upon its solution will depend the successful accomplishment of the object which the second has in view. There is an alternative choice. Either the managing body may be composed of a small well selected executive, an essentially working committee with definite responsibilities; or it may be formed of heterogeneous elements, partly elected partly nominated, partly what is called independent, partly official, without definite responsibilities resting upon any part, empowered to talk and write minutes and decide knotty points by majorities. Judging from the set of opinion it would appear that the latter method of constituting a Port Trust is likely to find most favour. Mr. Russel Aitken, whose letter we published on Tuesday, champions this form of organization in its most extreme development. But Mr. Aitken, and those who think with him, are misled by English examples; as if there were any analogy between Bombay and the ports of the Mersey and the Clyde. The material does not exist here out of which to construct machinery like that which is furnished by Liverpool and Glasgow. If there were 500,000 of the "disintegrating" English in Bombay they might and probably would form a Trust similar to those formed at home, and with like results. But the area of choice is not sufficiently extensive, the personal interest are not permanent, and they will probably become more fugitive year after year. The spirit of government in this country is not that which animates self-governing communities, and hence a body, like that proposed, would not be a natural growth in harmony with the rest, but an excrescence, an exotic, like our municipalities. And the worst feature would be that a Board on the Aitken, or any other model, would be absolutely without responsibility to any one; and would merely shunt off from Government the duty which should rest upon its shoulders. If any great mistake were made, if large sums of money were wasted, the blame could not be brought home to any one or any set of men. The best that can be said for a Harbour Board or Port Trust of the kind suggested, would be that it would act as a buffer between the public and the Government. On the other hand the duties and responsibility of an executive committee, chosen by Government, responsible to Government, would be clear and defined; and the ultimate responsibility of the Government equally decided. Men *might* be selected who were competent to perform the work assigned to them; and as the supervision of the Government would be direct and close, a tight hand would be kept upon all expenditure. We are assuming, of course, that the Government of Bombay, for once, intends to do justice to the island of Bombay, and that it will be as keen to secure its welfare as it is to exact the fullest revenue from any collectorate. Nor need the executive we suggest work in the dark, or err from ignorance of the requirements of trade. Besides the activity of the officers employed, in seeking for information and in ascertaining current opinion, they might rely upon wholesome criticism if their proceedings and projects were as public as circumstances would permit. The natural check upon the despotism we contemplate and recommend, would be the freest and fullest expression of public opinion.

The second question—what works?—can best be debated when the schemes in contemplation are fairly produced. But in the meantime the labours of the Elphinstone Company have laid the broad foundations of works it will be only reasonable to complete as rapidly as possible. The propriety of doing that is as plain as a pikestaff. Even our contemporary while pretending that he was controverting our views expressed, in other words, what we set forth more than a fortnight ago. Thus, "every one is agreed that nothing could be better for all interests concerned than that the new proprietors should finish as speedily as possible the sea walls and deep tidal basins long since designed by Mr. Ormiston. But we were not aware that, in order to pursue this common sense course, Government will be compelled in the meantime to forego all other work in Moody Bay and on the rest of its piers and foreshores." But, a little lower, our contemporary seems to have revised his opinion with regard to Moody Bay, for he says, "We cannot, however, get up any enthusiasm in connection with the Moody Bay scheme. So far as the public have been permitted to understand the design, it offers little encouragement to the commercial requirements of the present day; and we shall not regret to hear that, after securing from damage the partially constructed bunders and basins, it is intended to stop all further outlay on that site until more mature consideration has been given to its capabilities." Apart from the question of Government action, that of possible enterprises by joint-stock companies has been hinted at. But surely joint-stock companies can establish themselves and make the most of the property they may possess or may acquire, if they like. Nobody wants to hinder them. "Colaba and other seafrontages" in their possession may be improved at their expense, for their behoof and that of trade, in any way that does not injure the harbour. The State—which cares or ought to care for the welfare of the whole community—becomes possessed of a large property, and, in the apprehension of some minds, it immediately becomes an omnipotent proprietor hostile to everyone else, and suspected of the lowest motives of shopkeeping rivalry. The question of joint-stock ventures had better be kept apart from the question of State enterprises. At all events, if those ventures rest on solid ground, they can be carried forward whether the Elphinstone be completed out of hand, or whether the funds of the State be peddled away in a variety of works; and we repeat, what we said before, that when the Elphinstone designs have been completed and when the accommodation afforded is found to be insufficient then it will be time for the State to provide new basins and bunders in Moody Bay or elsewhere. How does this affect those joint-stock ventures which our contemporary so ardently promotes? May one not discuss what Government should do without being supposed to imply what private persons should or should not do? But it would be far easier to reclaim Back Bay than make some minds understand, either the difference between two sets of propositions, or even the limits of one.

MAJOR A. C. WAY has been appointed Political Agent at Muscat.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. WATSON, C.B., V.C., 13th Bengal Lancers, has been made A. D. C. to the Queen.

THE "Founder's Medal" of the Geographical Society is to be given to Mr. Hayward, the Central Asian explorer.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY WYLIE NORMAN, C.B., took his seat as an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor General, at Simla, on the 1st inst., under the usual salute.

THE Secretary of State for India has ruled that no portion of the time during which an officer may be absent from India should count towards period of Indian service required to entitle him to the indulgence of furlough.

THE young Rajah of Kuppoorthulla, so we learn from the "Allygurh Institute Gazette," has made over the sum of Rs. 30,000 for the erection of a fountain and mausoleum on the banks of the Godavery, where his father—the late Rajah—

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 9th June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 79, rainfall 2 inches 71 cents.

CANNANORE, 9th June, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west strong, thermometer 77, barometer 29·980, rainfall 1 inch 21 cents.

CARWAR, 9th June, 10-5 A.M.—Weather overcast and rainy, wind south-westerly, thermometer 74, barometer 29·80, rainfall 1 inch 84 cents.

MANGALORE, 9th June, 12 P.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 79.

TUTICORIN, 9th June, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind easterly, thermometer 88, barometer 29·84.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 9th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, service, 9th June 12-50 P.M.; private, 9th June, 12-56 P.M.; via Turkey, 8th June, 6th P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 8th June, 8 P.M.; via Turkey, 7th June, 6-45 P.M. From America, via Russia, 8th June, 9-15 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line imperfect communication; Persian line right to London.

GUNNESH KHIND, 9th June, 12-30 P.M.—Office opened.

A CASE OF FURIOUS DRIVING.

ON Wednesday last Mr. Showell, the Magistrate, was engaged the greater part of the day in the investigation of a case in which Mr. Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzdar, proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, was complainant, and Chubeedas Nursedyas, a mehta in the employ of Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., C.S.I., was defendant. The latter was charged with rash and furious driving.

Mr. Macfarlane appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Shapoorjee Hormusjee Patuck for the defence.

Mr. Jeewanjee Hormusjee said—I am proprietor of the Byculla Hotel. On the 9th May, Monday, I had been spending the evening at Girgaum and left "All Blaze Baug" to come home about 10 o'clock. I had two Parsee acquaintances in my buggy, named Mr. Bhicajee Nowrojee and Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee, also a ghorawalla. It was a bright moonlight night, and both my lamps were lighted. I drove very slow, say four or five miles an hour. When I got as far as Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit's bungalow, where six roads meet, defendant was driving a buggy very fast. I was on the left hand side of the road. He was coming from the opposite direction to me round a corner. We all shouted. Defendant could not manage his horse, and came into collision with me. The shaft of his buggy ran into the chest of my mare. My mare turned round twice and fell down. We tried to cut the harness, but she died on the spot. I consider the defendant was driving at the rate of ten to twelve miles, very fast; and that it was very rash and great negligence. If he had taken the wheel of our buggy, we would have been thrown out, and very much hurt, if not killed. I did everything in my power to prevent the collision. I pulled my horse up to a stand. I did not see defendant try to pull his horse up. It happened all of a sudden. At the rate at which defendant was driving I do not consider it possible he could have pulled up. It required time. Besides my two friends, the ghorawalla and myself and defendant, there was present a Hindoo friend of defendant in his buggy. He had a ghorawalla besides. He had not his lights lighted. These were the only persons present at the time of the collision. After it a sepoy and two Mahomedans came up. I did not see the sepoy before the collision. He came up after the mare died. The Mahomedan came about three minutes later and from the same direction as the defendant. I heard defendant proposing to compromise the case, saying "I don't like to go to the constable." We went to Mr. Hallums then. Defendant gave his name, and Mr. Hallums let him go. I took my trap away and removed the horse.

Cross-examination by Mr. Shapoorjee—I had been to a wedding at "All Blaze Baug." I took my dinner there. My two friends were with me. I was to go to the Byculla Hotel. I live three doors from the hotel. My two friends were going with me to the hotel. I was driving the buggy myself, sitting on the right side, Mr. Bhickajee in the middle, and Mr. Manockjee on the left side of the buggy. I swear that I was driving on the left side of the road. After passing the Kennedy Bridge, I drove very slowly. The mare was an Australian, and fast. At dinner that night I took half a wine glass of brandy. The collision took place at the corner of the Gowalia Tank road and the Tardeo road, near the wall of Jugonnath Sunkersath's house. The horse fell in the middle of the road, and not near the wall of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit's compound. I first saw defendant's buggy fifteen or sixteen feet in front of me. I did not hear defendant or his ghorawalla bawling out to me to take my side. I did not hear the police bawling out to defendants or to me to go at a slow pace. After the collision the horse fell and we got out of the buggy. Defendant also got out of his buggy. I saw the shaft that struck my horse. My shaft did not strike the defendant's horse. Defendant's horse was all right. I did not notice many passengers along the road. I cannot tell whether defendant was coming from Grant Road, the Baroda station, or Tardeo. I don't remember what direction the sepoy came from.

Re-examined by Mr. Macfarlane—I was going to the Byculla Hotel by the Tardeo road, and therefore my road was about round by Sidenham House upon the left. I am quite clear I was perfectly sober and as fit to drive a buggy as I ever was in my life.

To the Magistrate—I am sure I don't recollect which shaft, left or right, of defendant's buggy struck my horse. There was a very great shock when his shaft struck my horse. None of us was thrown out of the buggies.

Several witnesses were examined in corroboration of the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Shapoorjee, for the defendant, urged that what was rash driving by day was not so at a late hour of the evening when the passers-by were few. Mr. Shapoorjee twice put the witness and alluded to discrepancies as to distance as mentioned by the complainant and his witnesses. The defendant's case was that the defendant had returned by train from Damaun, that he got into his buggy and his friend began to drive; and that when they saw the other buggy coming at a very rapid pace, they called out, but that the complainant did not stop and a collision took place. It occurred on the right side near Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit's bungalow.

After the examination of several witnesses for the defence, the complainant's advocate addressed the Court at length, contending that he was at a great disadvantage from the absence of the defendant, and that considerable advantage was gained by the defence. Mr. Macfarlane submitted that the evidence was unreliable.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, reviewed the evidence at length and dismissed the charge. He expressed his regret that both the parties were not charged with rash driving, as the evidence, as it now stood complete, would have warranted it. The defendant was discharged.

"EASTERN MEN OF THE TIME."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I see you have put in the "Adjutants" gratuitous insult I hope you will afford me space for the only reply I considered it necessary to give that worthy—Yours faithfully J. SCOTT.

Edgewood Bombay 9 June 70.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY EXAMINER" CALCUTTA.

SIR,—It has often been said that no answer can be given to a sneer and did I not feel that there is a little more than a sneer in the statement made by your correspondent I would not trouble you with this reply—he insinuates that those who knew me must feel certain I am quite incapable for the work I have cut out for myself—Time will show—I may or I may not be—the proof of the pudding is in the eating—If the book fails to be what it is meant to be it must fail not from any inability in me of stringing a few facts together in a way sufficiently clear to be understood by the reader but from having no facts to string, a result the gentleman who furnished you with the paragraph in question evidently aims at effecting.

If I say the Joint Editor of the proposed publication is the same personage as the one indicated by your correspondent I say what in some sense is true, but I would also state that those who knew the secretary of the *Indian Daily News* do not know the writer of this letter and I do not think they would—if they tried ever so hard—make them out to be one and the same person altho the two entities are involved in the same physical formation—There is the same head the same heart the same hand—perhaps the greatest change has been in the heart but I am rather diffident on this point as it is quite impossible for any one to say he knows himself—I would rather leave it to your correspondent. I hope it is filled with very large charities and will prompt me to hold by the generous line of life and lead me to offer my other cheek to the smiter that he may have his will of me—there it is, let him strike—As there is however a modicum of wisdom in propitiating the wrath of men I would propose a compromise—Would he like a niche in the Valhalla of Indian living celebrities? Let him favor me with his name and I will try my hand on his case first and do what I can to smooth over any roughnesses that may have beset his path—One thing he may be very certain of, that is—I will not say a word about his last act of injustice to yours faithfully J. SCOTT.

Edgewood 9 June 1870.

P.S.—I have sent copies of the above to the *Bombay Gazette* and *Englishman*. J. S.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—9TH JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 9th June, 12-25 A.M., Greenwich time Time in transit, 14 hours 31 minutes.

Via Turkey, 6th June, 6-8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 62 hours 35 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 8th June, 7-39 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 38 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 8th June, 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 10 minutes.

Via Turkey, 7th June, 3-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 40 hours 60 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 9th June, 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 35 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 8th to 9 P.M. of the 9th June is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	14 1	0 1
,,	Calcutta	5 18	0 47
,,	Madras	7 44	0 30
,,	Galle	10 25	8 44

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

"VANDALISM AT ELEPHANTA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We all owe St. Leger thanks for the zeal he shows in pointing out any wanton destruction of ancient remains, but at the same time we can't help thinking he is rather hard on the unfortunate Sergeant, who has such an eye to bottles of beer. We have our reasons for thinking he prefers brandy to beer. The "Ancient Creature" gets Rs. 16 a long month and Rs. 15-12 a short one, (what *does* he get in February, Leap year?) and though the smallness of his pay is no reason he should neglect his duty, the loveliness of his situation may be *some* excuse for intemperance.

He is certainly a most amusing person. The humour with which he remarked "That the figures of the Cave, after they were washed, in honour of the Duke's visit, were much dirtier than before," and the tragic manner in which the story of an attempt on his life was told will long be remembered by some who formed a pleasant party to the caves a few days ago. In conclusion, we certainly hope some attempt will be made to find out how the destruction took place and that our "Veteran" will not be found culpable.—Yours, &c., SOFA.

9th June, 1870.

BOMBAY'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORKMEN'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE following letter will be read with interest:—

To the Honorable F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,—At the request of His Excellency the Governor, I undertook to collect and forward articles of art and manufacture representing the Bombay Presidency for the Workman's Internation al Exhibition to be held in England in the beginning of July next. For this work, the time at my disposal was extremely limited, and I therefore resolved to start for Bombay without delay. I left Mahableshwur on the evening of the 7th, and reached Poona on the evening of the 8th instant. On the morning of the 9th, I succeeded in securing a number of objects of art from Khan Bahadoor Padumjee Postonjee, which he had especially prepared for an Exhibition. Other articles, such as silk cloth, plain and embroidered, brass work, khukshus work, &c., manufactured in Poona, I secured with the assistance of my friend Professors Kheru Luxumon Chhutré. I reached Bombay on the 10th, and have devoted my entire attention and time to the work assigned to me up to this date. I succeeded in securing some valuable specimens of sandalwood carving which had been brought to Bombay from Canara about the time of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. These have been bought at reduced rates, and are admirable specimens of carving and Indian art.

I lost no time in sending competent persons to Surat and Ahmedabad, having written also to friends in the various Collectorates from Mahableshwur. From Surat, some valuable specimens of carving in sandalwood, ebony and of ivory inlaid work were brought. I am sorry to say no specimen of the beautiful wood carving for which Ahmedabad is justly celebrated could be procured, but I have furnished one Book Stand from my own collection.

The kinkhaubs, silks, and printed goods for which Surat and Ahmedabad are famous, were procured in Bombay. I was fortunate enough also in getting some very good specimens of Bedar work (silver inlaid on zinc), and some very pretty specimens of goldsmith and ironsmith's work from Aurungabad and Ahmednuggur. Brass work from Nassick has also been forwarded; whilst specimens of splendid embroidered silk and cloths from Yeola have also been added to the collection. The beautiful Tanna silks have not been forgotten, and Kutch silver work, Bhooj iron blades, Ahmednuggur blades and arrows have also been secured. Dyed and printed goods have also been attended to, and the particular process to waich recently attention has been drawn by Dr. Forbes Waston in England, is amply illustrated by specimens from Bombay, Coorla, Surat, Jamnuggur, Kutch, Mundlesur, Ahmedabad, and other places.

I have, I think, succeeded at very small expense to Government in procuring a collection of falso gold and silver ornaments being copies of real ones used by Maratha and Guzarathee females and males. They are made of copper and brass, and the great majority of them electroplated with gold. There are three or four real articles of small value. The total value of these articles is under Rs. 200, but they represent real articles of gold and silver of the value of about Rs. 15,000.

Had I more time at my disposal, I should have put on a fresh coat of gold under my own inspection, and the articles would have lasted for fifty years, and served all the purposes of real ones as far as design was concerned.

Some very fine specimens of bison horn work from Rutnagherry, and khukshus ornamental work from Sawunt Warree, also forms part of the collection. I was anxious to send as many specimens of pottery as I could, but I only succeeded in getting a few specimens of Patan pottery. I have contributed from my own collection some specimens of Sind stones and tiles. Sind printed cloths, and Sind embroidered work, containing a few splendid specimens, have also been secured, as also good specimens of Sindwood and lacquer work. Cambay stones of various workmanship have been also added, and a collection is being formed of raw produce used in the manufactures of this Presidency. This part of work I have entrusted to my brother, Dr. Narayen Daji.

I succeeded in getting about a dozen Poona figures which were specially made. One excellent painted figure of a Brahmin female is exhibited by myself. I have also sent for exhibition on my own account an ivory statuette of Kristna or the Indian Apollo, two paintings in frame by eminent Jeypore artists, the original pictures having at one time been the property of the late Ranee of Jhansi.

I have also sent an electro type in bas-relief of Krishna and the Gopees originally carved for me by an eminent Italian artist. The plate has a frame of ebony beautifully carved, and showing the ten "Avatars," and the serpent "Nag" at the top.

I should have sent a collection of specimens of the different woods of this Presidency and models of native looms, of the implements used in the manufacture of lace, &c., but the time at my disposal was quite insufficient for the purpose. I am assured however, by Mr. Greaves, who had so much to do with the Broach Exhibition, that he will exhibit the specimens of woods from this Presidency, and also specimens of wood carving from Ahmedabad, &c.

I ought to have stated that some good specimens of Bombay black-wood furniture form a portion of the collection. I beg to annex photographs of some of the more important articles. The total value of the articles is upwards of Rs. 6,000, and the account, with vouchers, will be sent as soon as the freight is paid. I have succeeded in inducing one dealer (Bhawanishunker) in Bombay ivory inlaid work to forward along with these articles a box containing articles of the value of Rs. 889-8-0. I have promised him, in accordance with His Excellency the Governor's suggestion, that no freight will be charged now or on the unsold articles that may be returned.

Most of the articles are packed with the greatest care by Mr. Shapurji of the Government Museum under my own eye in twenty-one boxes, which are addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and are to be transmitted by the P. & O. Company's Mail Steamer of the 25th instant. Every article has been carefully numbered and ticksted, and in this, and in preparing the catalogue (therein enclosed), I have been greatly assisted by Messers. Yoshuntrao Krishna Palkekur and his brother Bulwuntrao Krishna Palekur.

I returned to Mahableshwur on the evening of the 20th instant.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
BHAU DAJI.

Mahableshwur, 21st May 1870.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT, DATED 4TH JUNE.

The acknowledgments of Government are due to Dr. Bhau Dajee, for the great pains and trouble he has taken in making this interesting and complete collection at so short a notice.

His report, together with the catalogue, is to be at once sent to the Secretary of State.

The articles may be disposed of in England at the prices marked in the catalogue, plus ten per cent. on account of freight and other charges.

Dr. Bhau Dajee is requested to be kind enough to sens n a complete account of all the expenditure he had incurred.

BOMBAY PORT AND PILOTAGE FUND.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Charges on account of the Bombay Port and Pilotage Fund for the Year 1868-69.

RECEIPTS.

Port Dues collected during the following months:—

		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
April	1868	19,677	13	0			
May	,, ...	14,859	13	0			
June	,, ...	17,440	13	6			
July	,, ...	10,093	15	6			
August	,, ...	9,834	7	0			
September	,, ...	8,790	15	6			
October	,, ...	9,481	5	6			
November	,, ...	14,687	9	2			
December	,, ...	13,027	4	2			
January	1869	27,889	15	0			
February	,, ...	10,612	14	0			
March	,, ...	19,091	2	6			
					1,64,387	15	10

Amount collected on account of the undermentioned Fees during the following months:—

	Measuring Fees.		Pilotage Fees.		Transporting Fees.		Pilot Attendance Fees.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
1868									
April ...	429	0	13,457	8	766	0	22	0	
May ...	291	0	12,932	8	7,150	0	120	0	
June ...	29	0	16,360	0	5,690	0	60	0	
July ...	205	0	17,205	0	2,285	0	140	0	
August ...	212	0	19,247	8	3,567	8	80	0	
Sept. ...	206	0	15,465	0	4,665	0	220	0	
Oct. ...	416	0	6,292	8	3,855	0	60	0	
Nov. ...	567	0	8,597	8	1,525	0	.....		
Dec. ...	434	0	7,499	0	1,660	0	60	0	
1869									
Jan. ...	677	0	12,020	0	1,350	0	90	0	
Feb. ...	375	0	8,655	0	1,640	0	80	0	
March ...	328	0	13,400	0	770	0	20	0	
	4,429	0	1,51,822	8	34,993	8	880	0	1,92,025 0 0
Water Conveyance Fees									27,522 14 0
Deduction from the Pay of Peons, &c., for Clothing supplied to them									10 13 7
Salvage Fees									395 5 3
Sale Proceeds of Stores, &c.									472 8 0
Recovery of advance to Master Attendant on account of Pilo. Schooners									975 0 0
Hire of Anchor Boy and a Warp Boat employed in raising a Boiler fallen overboard from the Ship "Great Victoria"									70 0 0
Refund of Customs Duty									725 0 0
Sale Proceeds of Goods found at Sea ...									54 12 0
Interest on Government Securities									2,274 4 8
Deposits									158 3 0
Refunds									2,614 10 0
Hire of Pilot Boat									151 9 10
S le Proceeds of Stores belonging to the Light-house, C.laba									3 4 0
Port and Pilotage Fees levied on Transports hired for the Abyssinian Expedition								Rs.	66,301 4 0
Warps supplied to do.									13,886 15 11
Provisions supplied to Govt. Vessels ...									5,097 0 0
Balance ... { Principal ... Rs. 66,673 7 10									85,885 3 11
{ Interest ... ,, 16,746 10 11									83,420 2 9
Total ... Rs.									5,61,086 11 7

CHARGES. Rs. a. p.

Balance as per Account published in "Government Gazette" for 25th March 1869, Part III., pages 94 and 95:—		
Principal ... ... Rs.	64,273 12 1	
Interest ... ... ,,	13,532 15 11	
	77,806 12 0	
Interest on Rs. 64,273-12-1, at 5 per cent. per annum	3,213 11 0	

Establishments of the following Departments:—

	Custom House.			Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.			Pilot Establishment.			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1868										
April .	314	11	8	2,040	6	0	5,295	0	1	
May .	315	0	8	2,707	5	4	5,743	1	7	
June .	315	8	0	3,691	8	5	13,438	12	0	
July .	315	0	0	3,882	5	4	.....			
Aug .	315	0	0	4189	15	7	15,985	15	6	
Sept. .	365	8	0	4,005	2	9	16,078	9	11	
Oct. .	315	8	0	4,978	0	6	29,414	0	6	
Nov. .	315	8	0	5,347	6	11	6,888	2	8	
Dec. .	315	8	0	5,251	8	7	7,140	11	8	
1869										
Jan .	315	8	0	5,182	9	11	8,323	7	0	
Feb. .	265	8	0	5,206	5	4	9,376	13	8	
March.	365	8	0	5,197	12	2	17,570	9	3	
Rs.	3,785	3		55,371	6	2	1,28,254	11	10	1,87,411 5 8
Amount paid on account of Water Conveyance							696	8	4	
Charges of the Harbour and Pilotage Board							8,760	0	0	
Charges of the Signal Stations ...							1,046	2	6	
Do. of Her Majesty's Light-house							5,347	0	3	
Charges of Time Ball Tower ...							1,983	0	0	
Do. connected with Steam Water Barges							10,352	7	1	
Expenses in connection with the Kennery Light-house ...							1,899	15	0	
Pay of Establishment of Pilot Schooners							1,743	6	6	
Paid to Mr. Hurrell, Solicitor, for legal advice							151	0	0	
Refund Pilotage Fees							152	0	0	
Do. do. Port Dues							1,612	1	6	
Batta to Peon Establishment... ...							13	8	6	
Fees to the Members of the Harbour and Pilotage Board							.....			6,930 0 0
Pay of Probationary Pilot and Crews ...							6,770	0	5	
										46,444 10 1
Pensions										4,610 1 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stores and Provisions supplied by the Commissariat and other Departments	12,724	2 7
Stores and Provisions supplied to the Pilot Establishment	141	11 0
Stationery	178	2 0
Contingencies	1,069	2 10
Bhistees with Bullocks	134	0 0
Stores supplied from the Dockyard ...	80,912	4 0
Expenses incurred at a launch	21	0 0
Large brass Plate engraved	25	0 0
Gaslight Charges	7,116	11 5
Customs Duty	1,375	0 0
Landing Charges	30	7 0
Travelling Allowance	720	0 0
Paid to Mr. Price	767	11 10
Do. to Mr. Lee, Commander of Outer Light Vessel	45	0 0
Supply of 4 Lengths of Suction Hose Washing Colaba Light-house Tower ...	280	0 0
Printing Charges	25	0 0
Cost of Stores for the Light-house, &c.	1,048	10 1
Remittance to England	1,314	6 6
Gratuity to Captain Barker and several Pilots	69,112	3 3
Articles supplied for the use of Vessels	11,500	0 0
Advertisement Charges and Telegrams to London	488	8 0
Half-mounted Coffins for late Henry Boxwell and James Curtis, seamen of the Pilot Schooner No. 1	476	5 0
Building and other Expenses for Refreshment-rooms, &c.	133	0 0
Charges for taking Copies on Tracing Cloth of 11 different Plans connected with Mazagon Pier	24,778	10 4
Surveying Iron Works for do.	80	0 0
Paid for the Works connected with the extension of do.	32	0 0
Amount paid for superintending erection of Mazagon Pier	20,500	0 0
Paid for scraping, oiling, and painting iron works of Mazagon Bunder extension	1,000	0 0
Expenses incurred in connection with the Steam Tug Anchor "Hoy Grapler"	920	2 0
Clothing for Peon Establishment ...	114	2 11
Cost of Iron Plates and Washers, &c.	28	7 10
Repairs, &c. to Time Ball Tower ...	3,694	7 3
Difference of Pay to Mr. J. Bennet, Engineer	443	0 0
Hospital Charges to Mr. Hanna ...	45	2 7
Premium towards Life Insurance ...	51	0 0
	39	10 0
Repairs of Stores by the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines	55	2 0
Refund of Transporting Fee... ...	280	0 0
	335	2 0
		2,41,265 1 9
Total ..... Rs.		5,61,086 11 7

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Officiating Accountant General.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 11th December 1869.

THE BITER BITTEN.

AN amusing case was reported by Inspector Reid, of the Park Street Thannah, to the Commissioner of Police on last Thursday morning (June 2). There is an order in force for all native pedestrians along the maidan after dusk with packages in their possession, either to be arrested, or to render an account of their belongings. The precaution has more than once led to the detection of thieves, and the recovery of property; in this instance the spoilers have not been caught, but the spoil is in the *malkhanah* to be identified by the loser. Two natives, bringing with them a canvas bag containing 29 pieces of European wearing apparel, and a bible, thrust the bag under the arch of one of the culverts over the water-courses which intersect the maidan. Aware of the regulation, and the chowkeydar being in dangerous proximity, they cast about for some stratagem to remove the property; one man ran to the chowkeydar, and gave an alarm that a man was hanging to a tree close by. The chowkeydar ran to the place indicated, and found his informant's confederate suspended not by the neck, but by the arms. The "bold policeman," however, ran off shouting that there was a man hanging to a tree. Unluckily for the thieves, who would undoubtedly have walked off with their prey, the relief was heard approaching; and on hearing their footsteps, the chowkeydar ran to them instead of to the Thannah. The thieves were no less sharp, and aware of their danger, made off, leaving the plunder behind. The chowkeydar, accompanied by his relieving comrades, on reaching the place where the man was said to have been suspended, found nothing at all. It was almost as great a surprise—if not a greater—than if the man had been found there. Inspired by their own superstitious terrors, and the solemn assertions of their comrades, they precipitately fled. After a while they took courage, and returned under the superintendence of their senior officer, when they saw, not the body of a man suspended from a tree, but a corpse-like bundle glimmering white under the arch of the culvert. With stealthy steps, much hesitation, and in an awful state of tremour they approach what they conceived to be a body, and after much preparatory poking, and a good deal of precaution, which might have been more advantageously employed elsewhere, discovered the bag of wearing-apparel (chiefly stockings) and the bible! It was instantly seized and conveyed to the Park Street Thannah. The package and contents await identification at the Police office.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE MISSION TO KASHGAR.

THE last accounts we have heard of the progress of Mr. Forsyth's Kashgar mission are, that Dr. Henderson and Mr. Forsyth himself are both at Srinuggur, awaiting the arrival there of the Envoy, Mirza Shadee, who was lingering at Lahore to receive some Calcutta purchases which had not come up. Mr. Shaw—who, by-the-bye, is a member of the expedition itself, and not a delegate from the Royal Geographical Society, as is generally stated—has not yet joined. There have of course been numberless applications from men, scientific and unscientific, to become members of the party, and for some reasons it seems a pity that the services of two or three of the former had not been availed of; but Lord Mayo's wish is said to be that the mission, having no direct political object in view, should be kept within the modest dimensions originally contemplated. Fortunately, Dr. Henderson is a good photographer, botanist and naturalist, so that the expedition will probably not be so bare of all scientific results as has been sometimes predicted.—*Pioneer*, June 7.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Hazarebaugh on the 1st, says that "the Government mail cart, which left Barackur station on the 27th ultimo, containing the Calcutta and down country mails of the 26th, was attacked by a band of marauders at Tatooleah. The driver and bugler were murderously assaulted, and the letter bags, &c., ransacked. What was of any benefit to the robbers was taken, and the remainder more or less destroyed. Tatooleah is a village on the Grand Trunk Road situated about eight miles from Barackur, on the Hazarebaugh side.—*Pioneer*.

THE latest number of the *Records of the Geological Survey of India* contains, among other papers, one upon the slate beds at Chitéli in Kumaon. The quality of this mineral is a subject of some importance, as the executive engineer in charge of Ranikhet has it in intention to use slate in lieu of corrugated iron for roofing the military buildings to be constructed at that station. The slate has proved to be as good as any other Indian specimens, and has been pronounced suitable for roofing purposes provided an experienced slabman can be engaged to supervise the splitting.—*Pioneer*.

"I'VE WON" CONFEDERACY.—There *was* an error in our list of the members of this fortunate Confederation. For Captain "Armstrong" read Captain "Harmstan." Old Mr. Hadfield, one June evening in the Lobby of the House of Commons, remarked to two or three persons standing together, "I'm going down to the country to make a little 'ay." "Are you?" exclaimed Bernal Osborne. "I say, Hadfield, while you are making your little *a*, could you not make a little *h* also?" A judicious application of this anecdote may possibly explain how "Harmstan" was converted into Armstrong.—*Englishman*.

A WRITER in the *Delhi Gazette* is responsible for the following story:—

"A native who, in a quarrel with his neighbour, had managed to bite off the better part of his adversary's nose, on being arraigned on the charge of assault and battery, stated in his defence, in support of which he was prepared to produce at least half-a-score of witnesses, all good men and true, that it was well known that there had existed a feud of long standing between the rival houses of Ramdial and Ramdeen, and that the plaintiff Ramdeen, with the view of embarrassing him, the defendant, Ramdial, had bitten off his own nose for the purpose of bringing the charge!"

THE *Delhi Gazette* lately announced, as a piece of news "pretty well known, that the recent visit of the imperial sanitary commissioner to England was not of a private nature, but was connected with the arranging of a scheme for the so-called re-organization of the Indian Medical Department." While acknowledging that the details of this scheme "are not all known," it treats its readers to a *resumé* of what it believes to be the main features of the new arrangements—the abolishing of the appointments of deputy inspectors-general of hospitals, making over native regiments to native doctors, and converting the Indian Medical Department into a purely civil service, of which the sanitary commissioner is to be the head. With regard to one and all of these statements we can state that they are absolutely without any foundation whatever, and that the whole story from beginning to end is a pure fabrication.—*Pioneer*.

SOLDIERS' WIVES' SEWING PARTY.—A very useful institution, bearing the above title, has been in existence for some time at Barrackpore, and as it might with advantage be extended to other stations we give a short account of it from a letter in the *Indian Church Gazette*. A collection is made monthly or quarterly in the station, from which materials are purchased cheaply at wholesale rates, and on one day in each week as many of the soldiers' wives as like to assemble are employed to cut out and make up the materials into clothing at a fixed rate of payment, and the articles when made are sold to the soldiers' wives and others at a cheaper rate than they could purchase them elsewhere. The attraction of tea and buns is added, and mothers are allowed to bring their children, and the monotony of the work is lessened by the chaplain or some one else reading aloud to the workers. No doubt the chaplain at Barrackpore will supply any additional information to persons who may be desirous of opening similar working parties.—*Englishman*.

CINCHONA CALISAYA, hitherto, and even at present, the most valuable bark in the European market, has found a formidable rival in the *Cinchona mirabilis*, a new species lately brought from the Neilgherries. The *Cinchona mirabilis* contains the astonishing quantity of 13½ per cent. of quinine alkaloid; and more than 9 per cent. of crystallizable quinine, so that if the rule of plantations is, as it ought to be, to discard the species under cultivation for any better which may turn up, we suppose *Cinchona calisaya* will fall into the less distinguished position which *micrantha* and *officinalis* now hold, and that these in their turn will disappear. While thus faring themselves the Government have not refused a seat at the feast to others. A plantation has been formed at Nunkiow in the Khasi Hills, for the supply of plants to the planters in Assam and Cachar, but as seed is now so easily transmitted, this expensive method of encouragement will doubtless soon be discontinued.—*Pioneer*.

IT will not be long before the Infanticide Act bears fruit in the N. W. Provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor has, we hear, appointed a committee, of which Mr. Inglis is president, to frame the local Rules of Repression which, under the Act, will have the force of law in the guilty villages. He has called on all magistrates to inquire carefully and report at once what clans or races are proved by the census statistics, or are well known by the consent of universal report, to practise this crime. He has also proposed to the Government of India that, without waiting for this report, the Rajpoot clans in Gorucknpore and Jounpore, who are sufficiently convicted by the inquiries made by Messrs. Hobart and Atkinson, should be at once proclaimed, and the rules, when decided on and sanctioned, put in force among them. This shows the subject will not be allowed to slumber, and we trust that by the beginning of next year a sustained and combined effort will have been set on foot to meet the crime of infanticide, with the whole applied strength of Government, and to crush it as thuggee has been crushed. We hope, too, that while repression is vigorously enforced, encouragement and sunsion will not be neglected. Distict officers may do much by assisting such movements as Piyarelal's, and by stimulating public opinion to cut off the root of the evil, and to combine in favour of a reduction of marriage expenses.—*Pioneer*.

LOCOMOTION SUPERINTENDENCE.

(*Madras Mail.*)

Scene Timbuctoo. Time 2-30 P.M.	
Maximum Solar heat in vacuo	147°.
Percentage of Clear Sky	27
Do. of Ozone	30

Enter a dust-stained denizen of Timbuctoo, who proceeding to a passage in a palatial building descries a belted peon in the arms of Morpheus. Stranger gives peon a gentle tap with a light rattan, Morpheus flits, peon awakes, and demands:—

"What Master want?"

"Want! you sleepy-headed rascal! Why the Agent of course."

"Agent not here Sar; Agent done gone Hille."

"Then I'll see the Chief Engineer."

"He done gone England Sar."

"Well then I'll see the Traffic Manager."

"He done gone by steamer to some other country. Name I not knowing."

"Dear me! Then take my card to the Acting Chief Engineer."

"He f

HOCKEY ON HORSEBACK.

The melancholy death of Captain Courtland-Anderson by a fall from his horse, while playing at hockey in the Munnipore fashion, shows the necessity of laying down some strict rules for this game. We have reason to believe that this fine officer lost his life through another player coming into violent collision with the animal he rode, and so knocking him out of the saddle—with all the more force that he had always a firm, close seat. It was, of course, an accident, but such occurrences should be rendered less dangerous by not permitting horses to be used. It is essentially a game for ponies, and if these were ridden bare backed, the fun would be greater, and the danger much less. Perhaps, too, heavy men should not be suffered to enter a match played by light weights and *vice versâ*. A fall on the baked plains around Peshawar or any up-country station in the month of May, would hardly fail to prove injurious. And it is always the most spirited young men who come to grief.—*Englishman.*

BRANCH INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Batten's letter (No. 1950) of the 25th of March, and your remarks thereon, in this morning's *Englishman*.

I concur generally in the latter, but you are mistaken (although only slight'y so) in supposing it to be the *universal* custom of Life Assurance Companies to extend their profit and loss accounts over a period of not less than five years. Such accounts are based upon the results of the periodical actuarial valuations *made at various intervals according to the rules of the offices to which they relate*. Thus, in some cases, the rule is to require annual valuations; in others triennial, while with a few offices the practice is septennial and *with the majority* quinquennial. It is by these valuations alone that the amounts of the Assurance, Annuity, and Endowment Funds are determined, and after providing for other liabilities (such as capital, &c.), that the balance of profit or loss can be shown.

The difference between income and expenditure is *no guide*, and with companies that have been in existence upwards of three years (as all the Life Offices in Calcutta have been) it is even unsafe as a basis for approximation. I need not go deeply into the subject to prove this. Take *income* first, which is composed mainly of premia *and interest on investments*. Deducting capital, *the investments* belong almost entirely to the Assurance Fund, *which is of course estimated to produce a certain rate of interest*. This varies according to the nature of the investments, and may either amount to more or less than was intended, but *the effect upon the fund of the interest realized, can only be shown by an actuarial valuation*. How then can it be taxed before the valuation is made? With the premia—nearly all that is received upon the older lives also belongs *prima facia* to the Assurance Fund, *which is, in fact, made up of accumulated premia*. And as regards expenditure, the fund is of course weakened by claims that arise prematurely, *and for which the deficiency must be made up out of income*, while it is *strengthened* by payments made for surrender values, as, although the latter represent money out of pocket, it is customary to allow less for the purchase of a policy, than the amount provided for its liability in the fund. The difference is profit or loss, *but it cannot be adjusted until the next actuarial valuation is made.*

These illustrations show that upon a great portion of the income no profit can, in all probability, be made, and that a portion of the expenditure (such as for premature claims) *involves further expenditure* (to replenish the Assurance Fund) which does not appear in the current year's accounts, unless it happens to be the year of the general valuation. It is clear then that the profits of Life Assurance Companies can be taxed annually only where yearly valuations are made, and that the existing system of taxation is to make the demand coincident with the periods of the general valuations, *when only the actual profits can be shown.*

Seeing, however, that contributions for Life Assurance premia from private incomes are exempted from taxation, I would here point out the *inconsistency of taxing Life Assurance Companies at all.* The exemption allowed to individuals, is, I believe, intended to stimulate them to provide for their families, upon the understanding that the portion of their income so applied shall not be taxed. Is it then quite straightforward for Government to step in and tax them afterwards, *which is really done in an indirect manner by taxing the offices they may have joined?*

As you have said in your editorial of this morning, the question involved as regards Life Assurance valuations is an intricate one. The general principle, however, is as follows with ordinary Assurances: The yearly premia are considered as an annuity receivable by the office, calculated (I will say for the sake of simplicity) at the average of the lives assured, and the present value of this annuity, less the sum required for expenses, goes to the credit of the valuation account. The sums assured, on the other hand, constitute a reversionary liability, being payable a certain number of years hence, provided the policies are kept up, and the present value thereof (also at the average age) goes to the debit of the account. If the business is chiefly new, the value of the premia exceeds the liability under the reversions, and the balance is available for a dividend. Were it otherwise, Life Assurance would not be a profitable business. But, as a company grows older, the liabilities under the reversions exceed the value of the premia to be received, and the difference constitutes the amount of the Assurance Fund. By way of illustration, a company has received £500,000 in premia in 5 years, and an actuarial valuation is made, showing that the amount required to be set aside for liabilities is £400,000. Assuming the capital to be intact, the balance of £100,000 is the profit realized during the period.

I have simply touched upon the leading points, and my remarks are only intended to apply to Life Offices. With Fire and Marine Companies the adjustment of Profit or Loss is of course comparatively simple. In connexion with para. 2 of Mr. Batten's letter, the accounts kept in India are merely *subsidiary accounts*, that is to say, accounts of local receipts, payments, and investments. The *General Accounts* of all the London offices are drawn up at home, and as they contain the results of the actuarial valuations, it is evident that no other source can be looked to for information as to profit earned. No doubt, directors at home would advise the Government here of the proportion of profit made in India, if requested to do so. As to Mr. Batten's para. No. 5, it shows that a little knowledge on this subject is a dangerous thing! And with regard to his para. No. 6, I have not yet seen the plan proposed by the Board of Revenue, *which is so unmistakeably condemned.*

C. H. OGBOURNE.

3rd June 1870.

COCHIN.

2ND JUNE.

As far back as February last, I wrote and told you that rumours relative to the conduct of a local official, were being circulated. As time wore on these rumours became substantiated, little by little, until the circumstances in connection with them began to look very black, and men who but a short while before had spoken in whispers guardedly and cautiously grew bold and spoke more freely. On Sunday last, however, the arrival of Mr. Macgregor from Calicut seemed to indicate that matters were approaching a crisis, and when on Monday and Tuesday an enquiry was held, and when yesterday the Master Attendant was fined in court a sum of three hundred rupees for an attempt to extort money, excitement reached a very high pitch, though I think the predominant feeling was, and is, regret, deep and sincere, that the Master Attendant, a man with his abilities, social standing, and local position should have committed himself. All men have enemies, and some have more than others, but even my enemies that Captain Castor may have will, I think, with his friends, be sorry that after his long official career he has at last met with this verdict in an open court. It is generally understood that he will appeal against this decision, but of that more will transpire later on. The painful circumstances of the case call for but little comment from me, and I will therefore succinctly give you the main features of the affair, as they have been given to me. According to Captain Castor's statement in court, certain documents or letters written by persons in Travancore and addressed to the editor of a local paper, found their way into the hands of Captain Castor, and many of them, I believe, were destroyed. Some of them were, however, retained, and at the urgent request of his brother-in-law, Captain Winckler (who is said to have given them to Captain Castor) the latter determined *not* to deliver these papers to their writers without their paying in money for the benefit of some local charities, no particular sum, I believe, being sought for. An anonymous letter was therefore written to the two gentlemen in Travancore (the writers of the retained documents) telling them that if the money was not forthcoming, the contents of the letters would be revealed to their superiors: on receipt of the anonymous letters, the gentlemen in question wrote to T. Govinda Menon of Ernacollam, a relation of the present Dewan of Cochin, asking him to ascertain if possible who was the writer of the anonymous letters, also who held the letters which these two had addressed to the paper. Govinda Menon found out that Captain Castor possessed the letters, and told this to his correspondent in Travancore, whereupon each Travancorean sent 50 rupees to Govinda Menon who gave the 100 rupees to Captain Castor, who in his turn gave 50 rupees to the local dispensary, the other fifty to the Friend-in-Need Society. Mr. Francis Rice, the editor of the *Cochin Argus* (a highly respectable and trustworthy journal) became acquainted with these facts, and one day uttered them. Not only this, but he eventually wrote a letter in which he stated that a clerk in the employ of the Master Attendant was in his belief the writer of the anonymous letter, and further that he, Mr. Francis Rice, had seen Mr. T. Govinda Menon give to Captain Castor the aforesaid one hundred rupees. The editor of the *Western Star* to whom this letter was proffered, expressed his willingness to receive the letter, but wished to receive it in the presence of witnesses. This might lead people to imagine that the one editor had not a high opinion of the editor of the other paper, to wit that highly respectable and trustworthy journal the *Cochin Argus*, but with *that* I have nothing to do. The letter was received by Mr. Walker before witnesses, and before witnesses portions of the letter were explained, and in the letter itself Mr. Francis Rice observed that he was quite willing to swear to the facts he had written. This letter was really the origin of the trial which, as I have told you, ended so painfully. Mr. Francis Rice, however, when put upon his oath in court, refused to stand by his letter, said that he had written it unguardedly, but that he was then in court prepared on oath to state facts, which facts were opposed to those in his letter. The evidence of T. Govinda Menon was however conclusive. He stated that he had given the one hundred rupees to Captain Castor who acknowledged receiving them and who disposed of the money in charity as I stated above. Mr. Macgregor in closing the trial made some comments upon the conduct of Mr. Francis Rice, not at all complimentary to that gentleman. Public opinion appears to side entirely against him, and the line of conduct he has adopted is not at all approved of, in fact is condemned downright.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE LATE CONSUL CAMERON.

The telegraph brings us news of the death of Mr. Consul Cameron, whose name was prominently connected with the Abyssinian war. Captain Charles Duncan Cameron, F.R.G.S., son of the late Colonel Cameron, of the 3rd Buffs, served as Ensign in the 45th Regiment from May, 1846, till July, 1851; served with the Irregulars in the Kafir war of 1846-7, and for his services received the Kafir war medal. In 1851 he was employed by Sir B. C. Pine on diplomatic service in the Zulu country, acted as Kafir magistrate at Klip river, in the Natal district, and commanded the Native Irregulars during the Kafir wars of 1852-3. He was appointed to the staff of Lieutenant General Sir Frederic Williams, Her Majesty's Commissioner with the army in the East, and whilst so employed in Turkey received the rank of Captain (March 27, 1855), and was appointed by Sir F. Williams to superintend the works of the fortifications then in course of erection at Erzeroum. While at Kars he volunteered to sally from that fortress to obtain provisions for the then starving garrison. After the fall of Kars, he was detached on special service to Trebizond, serving in that capacity until September, 1856. In 1858 he passed an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, and obtained an honorary certificate for proficiency in the German, Swedish, Turkish, and Latin languages. He was appointed Vice Consul at Redoubt Kale, April 20, 1858, which vice-consulship was removed to Poti, April 23, 1859. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in November, 1858, and was appointed Consul for Abyssinia, to reside at Massowah, June 30, 1860. He accompanied H. R. H. the Duke of Saxe Coburg in his expedition into the interior of that country in April, 1862, and proceeded to Gondar for the purpose of delivering a letter and presents from Her Majesty Queen Victoria to King Theodore in June, 1862. Captain Cameron was imprisoned by the Emperor from January 2, 1864, until April 17, 1866, when he was handed over to Mr. Rassam; but in consequence of some evil reports, he with other captives (including Mr. Rassam and his suite), was made a prisoner at Amba Magdala. The refusal of King Theodore to deliver up the prisoners, led, as we need hardly remark, to the Abyssinian war, and to the release of Mr. Cameron and the other prisoners.—*Madras Mail.*

THE DIFFICULTY OF INDIAN FINANCE.

(*Spectator*, May 14.)

The difficulty of the Indian Government is the same as its strength. It is a civilized Government, bound to act upon principle and according to reason, or to surrender its trust. An Emperor of Delhi placed in the circumstances of the Secretary for India would extricate himself from all financial troubles by a stroke of his pen. He would order that all "assignments," "allowances," "grants," "remissions," and "pensions" payable to native magnates, princes, or temples should cease, declare all who remonstrated rebels, beggar two or three thousand families, and restore the financial equilibrium. A civilized Government cannot commit violent crimes of that sort without losing in moral power more than it gains in financial ease, and we hardly wonder at the sort of half-angry, half-cynical despair with which Mr. Grant Duff asked on Tuesday whether, on the whole, the House did not think it might be better to give up India rather than surrender the opium revenue. That was not meant, of course, as a serious argument, for after all, if the collection of that revenue, like the maintenance of slavery, or the sanction of judicial bribery, or the habit of using to commit offences, really involved moral wrong, we should give it up, and find a substitute of some sort, without any surrender of an empire which, if we were stern enough to establish a conscription, or make police service the condition of tenure, or try one of a dozen other harsh but not immoral plans, could be preserved for thirty millions a year. Still his irritable inquiry expressed very well indeed the feeling with which every one who understands both India and England, and who wants to keep the Treasury solvent without resorting to revolutionary schemes, or trying desperate expedients, or quarrelling with a hundred millions of people, regards any suggestion for giving up a revenue which seems to him almost a god-send, and which usually strikes him as being rather more moral than the revenue derived from gin. Parliament could suppress the sale of gin if it liked, and is therefore in some sort responsible for the consequences of its sale—we are not saying they are pure evil—but it could not suppress the smoking of opium in China. All it could do would be to decree that the Chinaman who smoked opium should smoke an inferior but equally deleterious kind, which is not a feat tending much to raise the Chinese morale. Indian opium bears to opium-smoking precisely the relation which Havannah cigars bears to the smoking of tobacco. There would be just as much smoking without Havannahs, but the connoisseur would be deprived of a part of his enjoyment. We, in fact, get six millions a year by allowing people who have endless supplies of home-made brandy to make it a little nicer by an admixture of decent cognac. Natually the Indian administrator who knows that grows savage when told that for such an infinitesimal gain to mankind he is to perform one of the two tasks he most dreads,—to reorganise Indian protective expenditure, that is, the nine or ten Indian armies, called partly soldiers and partly police, or to discover some method of imposing a great load on a few hundred millions of people who have only one universal luxury, whose food we tax already, and who live for the most part, say in a proportion of 98 to 2, or from six to ten pounds sterling a year per household.

It is very easy to say that "opium" is a nasty, bothering, fluctuating sort of revenue, raised in a trade which, if not immoral, is somewhat undignified; and that we ought to make a great sacrifice, and call upon our "great statesmen," as Sir W. Lawson did, to find a substitute; and the epithets may all be deserved, but no man's greatness or statesmanship either will enable him to get broke off a Highlander, and an order to tax natives is very like that. What are we to tax to get money out of people who wish to be happy, but do not care to be comfortable. Income? With a war tax of a shilling in the pound we should not get two millions a year, at the price of bitter discontent, and of something very like confiscation, for after all, the income tax in India falls on a class as limited as one with £10,000 a year are in England. Houses? That has been tried, and has failed, and could not, moreover, produce the sum required. There are some 20,000,000 of houses within our immediate dominions, and allowing for the expenses of collection, a tax of two rupees (4s.) a year would not produce more than £3,000,000, while it would be equivalent, as regards the mass of the people, to an income-tax of eight-pence in the pound, and would produce a rebellion before which the army would be powerless. What could it do against a universal strike, the well-known way of resisting new taxation. Food? The salt-tax is quite heavy enough, and we cannot tax rice or wheat, even if it were right, without reducing our own best source of income-tax, the rental of the soil. Sugar, for the same reason, is out of our reach, except by the desperate, not to say wicked expedient of prohibiting the cultivation and taxing the imported article. Clothes? The mass of the population wear too little already and would go without any sooner than pay heavily for them. Tobacco? It is there, no doubt, that the grip of the tax-gatherer must ultimately be applied; but we do not wonder that politicians who have to live in India, and not merely to write about it, shrink back aghast at the thought of the experiments. It *might* succeed, and if it did our financial troubles would be over, for a State monopoly of tobacco would produce more than opium does and with less fluctuation; but if it failed, India would be a slaughter-house. Nothing but monopoly would be very profitable, and natives, as they think, eat tobacco. To eat anything when manipulated by white men, or liable to be manipulated by white men, would be a breach of caste. The old incurable suspicion that we hate caste would revive once more, and the greased-cartridge affair would be repeated, the recalcitrants this time being not the 100,000 sepoys, but the 20,000,000 of adult males among whom there is scarcely an unarmed man. The white grains amidst the black millet might disappear at a shake. We may be compelled by circumstances to run this terrible risk, but no statesman will run it until his situation would justify a frank appeal to the sword.

Is there, then, no escape from a situation which leaves the solvency of an empire dependent on the sale of a drug, the use of which is denounced as immoral by the people who use it, which fluctuates by millions a year, and which may be reduced one-half by the competition of California. We believe there is, at all events, no royal road of escape. If everybody connected with the Government will join in a great effort to reduce all expenditure except salaries—that form of saving saves nothing in India, for it makes those who must be willing servants unwilling servants—if military strength is concentrated, if the armed police is kept low, and if a clear line of demarcation is drawn between the empire and the presidencies, we may, by degrees, reduce expenditure a million or two a year. We shall not do more than that, for the army must be costly, the debt is immovable, and we have not the power of suspending public works for long without terrible losses of money already laid out. To refuse to keep up bridges, for instance, when once built is to give up civilization as a bad job. But we may, by throwing education, and roads, and local work generally on to local resources, save a good deal in time, and there is minor taxes which might prove in the aggregate very productive. The spirit revenue is badly arranged, and in taxing spirits we have the sympathy of the population. Betel, a dirty luxury peculiar to India, might be taxed pretty heavily, the manufacture being confined to a caste, and a field of the nut being as visible as a field of hops. A million, or thereabouts, would be obtained by insisting on a half-anna stamp, as in England, on all receipts, drafts, and so on, and the taxes on transfers of land might bear another turn of the screw. The income-tax might be increased, not by dangerous additions to the rate, but by more careful collection; and above all, we believe, though tobacco could not be taxed, the sale of tobacco might be, by licensing only one man in every commune to keep it in store, a measure rendered easier by the successful arrangements to control the sale of salt. Caste is not concerned with the price of tobacco, but only with the mode of its manufacture; and the system of licences is popular with the moneyed class, which principally guides opinion. With steady saving, and steady but small levies of taxes on luxuries, greater rigidity in collection, and the natural increment in some branches of revenue, the Indian Government might, we believe, by 1875 put itself in a position to treat the opium revenue as it ought always to have been treated, as a surplus fund to be devoted to the improvement of the people, and the reduction of the ever-increasing debt. When that revenue is clear it will be time to consider dispassionately Sir W. Lawson's points, and we believe all moderate persons on all sides will agree to a reasonable compromise. The cultivation should be set free, either on payment of a heavy sum per acre for the privilege of growing poppies,—a restriction which would make the drug dear in India,—or on payment of the immense export duty now demanded in Bombay. We should then be in our proper position, restricting, as far as we could, the abuse of an indulgence the use of which we have no clear right to prevent, and compelling those who indulge to repair as far as they can the loss which their form of luxury causes to the community at large.

LONDON GOSSIP.

13TH MAY, 1870.

London is very full and very gay. Every hotel is crowded, and the Strand is in a perpetual block with the rustic votaries who come annually in May to sacrifice at the Eleusis of Exeter Hall, and who appear in the fashions of past years, as if they were in league with all the old clothesmen, and were the recipient and wearers of their cast-off apparel. The moment being auspicious, and London crowded to the utmost, with a provision that distinguishes municipal authorities in the most trying moments, Fleet Street is taken up, and all traffic turned into the blind alleys and narrow lanes in the purlieus of Clare Market, till locomotion seems hopeless and the city appears more choked by crowds of pedestrians and carriages than ever before.

Mr. Bright, as I mentioned some time since, remains much worse than the papers at first suggested he was, and it appears possible—I regret to say even probable—that he may not be able to take any active part in politics again. His sisters have been staying with him, but this is the only society permitted him, and the appointment of a successor at the Board of Trade, in the person of Mr. Mundella, the member for Sheffield, and a Nottingham lace-manufacturer, is seriously spoken of. Mr. Mundella is a self-made man, of very considerable practical ability, (it is said that he commenced life as an Italian image boy,) who possesses large manufactories in Nottingham, Switzerland and Saxony, as proofs of his capacity in business and brains. He is not averse, it is said, to office, and may prove business-like, and some check upon such chattering obstructives as Lord Elcho, who are always impeding the proper legislation of the House by brainless twaddle on everything of which they are ignorant, their interference being thus practically illimitable. In a debate the other day he took the noble lord—who is, as he himself appears to believe, the greatest strategist, military engineer, master of gunnery, and practical soldier in the world (as well as a Talleyrand in diplomacy,) on the strength of his Volunteer command—roundly to task, greatly to the delight of the House, which is so far English that it hates carpet knights and soldiers that "never set a squadron in the field," and pretenders generally of every kind; and this week the member for Berwick, tough Mr. Robertson, attacked by the garrulous lord as a "thick and thin supporter of the Government," said he believed he was, and that he was happy to confess that he had not, like his lordship, boxed all the political compass several times in his career, which would have silenced the gallant Park Lane Garibaldi, but that men of that blatant capacity and kind are not to be so easily put down.

In addition to the abundant food for gossip offered by such further details of the Greek massacre as have reached us, and the diplomatic correspondence thereon, there has been an odd prosecution going on for the past ten days of two young men of 23, for personating women and habitually dressing in women's clothes, which has caused a good deal of speculation. These men, by names Park and Bolton, are well connected—the first is a son of Master Park, one of the Masters of the Court of Common Pleas, and the other of a stock broker of the same name, and for many years past a constant associate of Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton, and his brother, Lord Albert, which is perhaps not greatly in his favour. These men are accused of dressing in this manner for the worst purposes, but as far as the evidence has been offered to the public, there has been nothing to prove more than a persistence in a preposterously absurd whim, or in a more or less unnatural habit of dressing, for some years, as women. When in women's dress, wonderfully like women, and even when in men's clothes they more nearly resemble women than men. They attended theatres, balls and places of public resort, dressed as Girls of the Period, their "making up" being of the most complete and expensive, as well as, from the feminine point of view, the gayest kind. The police have at last arrested them, and grave charges are said to be pending; but nothing adverse has yet been offered, further than the *prima facie* impropriety and the suspicion raised by such a mode of dress, and abundance of money, with no visible means of obtaining it. A friend of mine, (Inspector Field,) mentioned to me some further evidence to be offered at the next examination as the result of a medical inspection, but that is not likely to be printed, and all that need be said is that if true the men will be committed for trial and tried at the Old Bailey. A son of Dr. Cummings, who was at Oriel, Oxford, and a pupil of the "Skinning Sisters," is mentioned in conjunction with Bolton as an associate, and also as in the habit of dressing in the same way; but he is not likely to be brought before the courts on this occasion, although undoubtedly these three men have for some years been in the habit of frequenting places of public amusement dressed in the same way. If the matter be but a freak, it is an ill-omened one, and is likely to prove a very painful and dangerous one to all concerned. A Mr. Mundell was at first arrested with them, but as he proved to be a dupe, or to have believed them to be women, he has been allowed to become a witness, and has been called in evidence against them.

The prospective marriage of Lord Derby, who has so long been described as a non-marrying man, has been announced this week—his *fiancée*, the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury, a lady of the mature age of 46—his lordship being 44—and the mother of four children, the eldest of whom is 17. His Lordship has long paid marked attentions to the lady, to the displeasure, it was said, of the late Lord, whose disapproval, it has also been declared, has been for years the only hindrance to the match. Under the circumstances, this must be a satisfactory alliance for the family of Captain Stanley, who stand next in succession, as they have always been taught that they were in all likelihood to be the inheritors of Knowsley.—*Pioneer.*

THE PRACTICAL WORKING OF THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

Sir,—It may be known to many of the readers of your journal that there is a society of persons bent upon collecting evidence for a petition to Parliament against the statute named at the head of this letter. The cause which the society pleads may be good or it may be bad, but the statute is at present the law of the land. The well-intentioned people who form the society I speak of desire an alteration in the law because, in their opinion, it favours immorality. I have no fault to find with them for trying by every honourable means in their power to gain their end; but when they manœuvre to obtain *false* statistics in aid of their cause, I *do* find fault, and I think all honest people will do so too. It is the practice of certain of these persons to find out a girl who has been committed to prison for refusing to submit to examination. They ascertain when she is to be discharged from prison, and when she issues from the jail they meet her, and thereupon extort from her if possible the statement that she refused to be examined from modesty. Whereupon they note the case as one for the support of their petition. I wish they did no more; but from facts which I shall place before you I am disposed to think that in some instances they have actually induced girls to break the law and suffer imprisonment in order that they may be able to make use of their cases to favour the cause of their petition. I will give you a statement of facts, and leave your readers to form their own conclusions.

A few days ago two respectably dressed females, who did not give their names, came to the prison of which I am the governor, and desired to see a female (name unknown to them) whose imprisonment was to expire on the following morning, and who had been committed from a certain town (name of town given) on a certain day. Their object, they said, was to see that the prisoner was "safely sent home to her friends." The date of committal, the name of the town whence she was committed, and the date of the expiration of her imprisonment being given, I easily found the prisoner alluded to, at 1 thinking that the ladies were philanthropists who wished to do the girl a real good on her discharge, but had forgotten her name, I asked them to come to the prison on the following day. In the meantime I learned from the girl that she had *no* friends, but that a lady in the town from which she was sent had introduced herself to her, and to all the girls residing in the house with her, before she went to prison, and had told her that she hoped *all* the girls in the house would be of one mind, and not go up any more to be examined. This lady gave the girl, on her being committed to prison, the address of a certain person in the town where this goal is situated, and told her to go to him on her discharge from prison. She have very good reason to believe that the lady who visited the girl before her committment, the gentleman whose address was given to the girl, and the ladies who came to meet her are all connected with one another, and with the society who are desirous of altering the law. The ladies, in fact, admitted as much when they came. The girl informed me that she had been examined fortnightly since the law first came into force and had never objected until she was persuaded by the lady to do so. Modesty, therefore, had nothing to do with the girl's commission of the offence for which she suffered imprisonment.

Surely the working members of this society will do well to reflect that the law can punish not only those who break the law but those who incite others to do so, and they may rest assured that false representations will do no good whatever to their cause.—I am, sir, yours obediently,

THE GOVERNOR OF A COUNTY PRISON.

May 9, 1870.

Sir Edmund Autrobus is dead. He enjoyed the happy position of senior partner at Coutt's bank for many years, and had one of the prettiest houses in Piccadilly. He was a neighbour of Baron Rothschild, who was exceedingly anxious to have the whole space on which the two houses were built. Sir Edmund was quietly persistent in refusing to part, and at last the Jew being determined to do business if he could, offered the head of the most comfortable bank in London to cover the area of the house with sovereigns. "Well," said the banker, "I'll do it on one condition, you must put sovereigns." The Jew could not stand this and Sir Edmund built his house accordingly. It is hard to have to utter a single word about theatres. We have now three Frous Frous going on in London. For my part I think the St. James's is by far the best, but a fourth surface is raging on this point. Mrs. John Wood, who is a capital burlesque actress, but very vulgar, has made the theatre in King Street pay, a thing I believe no one else ever did. There has been a disgusting row at one of those vile dens of night houses, Captain Hogg Johnstone having been hammered about the head with broken tumblers by a couple of Jews The "Mace"—as usual—is out of the way: "Hues and makes no sign." The Jews are in office but are supposed to be going to make a most elaborate defence. All this comes from the very backward state of the weather, as these cheerful exuberances of feeling would all blow off in one night at Cremorne. Everybody is wondering now at the easy sentence pronounced on Dr. Kinglake, who was supposed to be certain of two years, instead of that he has got off with a nominal fine. Truly, there is one law for the rich, and another for the poor in England.—*London Letter.*

PARTICULARS OF LOPEZ'S DEATH.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 7.

The official dispatches with the particulars of Lopez's death on the 1st of March, on the banks of the Aquidavana, have just been published, and I hasten to give you an extract of General Camara's report, in completion of what I have already communicated on this brilliant *finale* of the Paraguayan war.

On the 26th of February the General wrote to Count d'Eu the following prophetic lines:—"Within six days I shall bring this campaign satisfactorily to a conclusion;" and upon the 1st of March, within the time fixed by him, the pledge was solved. This success, you will see from the report, dated already from Concepcion, March 13th, is not the result of mere hazard, but the consequence of a well laid plan, executed with admirable skill and vigour, ever since October last, the object of which was to get hold of Lopez's person dead or alive.

General Camara writes thus:—

"Sir,—I have already had the honour to inform your excellency that on the 9th ult. (February) I marched on this city, and by a dispatch of the 6th of the same month I explained the plan I had conceived with a view to give a sure blow against the forces of the ex-Dictator.

"I was then, perhaps, not yet in a state to undertake long marches, and the column I had entrusted to Colonel Paranhos was still dependent for its movement upon the arrival of 500 bullocks, requested from your excellency.

"The instructions, however, and the orders of his Royal Highness the Prince Marshal Commander-in-Chief, leaving entirely to me the direction and command of the operations in the northern district, obliged me, by so honourable a confidence, to lose no time nor to defer an hour longer in bringing to an end this long and lamentable state of war.

"In my said dispatch of the 6th I informed your excellency of my intent to forestall the enemy's forces by marching immediately upon Bellavista, whence, after joining Colonel Bento Martins de Menezes, already there with two battalions of infantry and two corps of cavalry, I would proceed towards Dourados, a place which, on account of the resources it affords, I believed the ex-Dictator would be at.

"The column under my own command, thus reinforced, would then consist of six field guns, five battalions of infantry, and four corps of cavalry, two of which I intended for parties of foragers and to guard my line of communication with Bellavista and the Barreto ford.

"Colonel Paranhos was to leave this place on the 15th of the same month, and to march directly upon the line of retreat of the enemy, whose rear guard he had to reach and harass, without, however, engaging or accepting any combat, or risking any part of his force. In case of the Chirigüello road being free he was to take it in the direction of Capivary, and finally towards Dourados, which formed the point of junction for the two columns and the common object. He was to report to me by a sure messenger any news or information likely to interest the direction of my march, or on the occupation of any strategical point, in order that I might take the proper provisions. His line of communication, the principal points of which beyond the Barreto Ford were the rivers Guassu and Negla, was to be that of the cachueta. This column was to calculate its marches so as to arrive at Dourados at the same time as mine. I thus proposed to place the Dictator's forces, should he, as I thought certain, slowly continue his march towards Dourados, between two columns, which would force him to accept a decisive combat or to surrender, otherwise to disperse in the woods, leaving us the artillery and baggage.

"Having taken these dispositions I left the place, and upon the 13th I was on the right bank of the Aquidavana, which I passed at the Barreto Ford at swimming depth. On the same day I set out for Bellavista, but, when already near that place, I met with Captain Pedro Rodriguez, of the 8th Provisional Corps of Cavalry, with a dispatch from Colonel Bento Martins, informing of the enemy having already left the Dourados road and passed Chirigüello, with the purpose of occupying in the interior of the sierra the heights which are cut by the streams flowing into the Aquidavana.

"Aquidavanigui, where he had his camp, is a place on an extensive hill, shut in by the Aquidavana and its tributary the said Aquidavanigui, sloping gently into them, and having on the east a line of scarped mounts, and on the west the impenetrable thickets fringing the Aquidavana. This retreat could be approached by only two roads, and it appeared that nature had wished to appropriate it for an heroic defence.

"Towards it I proceeded, crossed the Negla, pushed on through the extensive plains of Aramburu, and skirted the first ranges that rear abruptly over the broken terrain which leads to the river Guassu.

"Thence the track proceeded through bush roads, succeeding each other almost without interruption, cut up by streams, which have worn deep channels in the flanks of the mountains, bounded by the steep mountains of the sierra, then it crossed the Taquara and Aquidavana, and terminated upon the plain where Lopez had reared his tents.

"The second road passed through Bellavista, Dourados, Capivari, and Punta Porã, and followed the Chirigüello road, at the extremity of which it forked and led towards Panadero.

"The enemy had thus placed himself in a position where he could not avoid giving us a chance for an engagement, if he should, trusting in probabilities, have left us time to occupy the Guassu on one side and the Chirigüello on the other.

"The great question was then solved in my mind; Lopez would be forced to see himself crushed in his camp in the middle of the mountains and woods, which he was seeking as an impenetrable shelter, if he accepted a decisive combat, or, if he withdrew on being pursued, would soon be fenced within the long bush road of Chirigüello, where his annihilation would not be less inevitable.

"I found myself, much sooner than I had anticipated, near the longed-for hour to measure myself with the power that had fanaticised and annihilated a whole population.

"Chirigüello by intention, I camped my forces, and set out for Bellavista, whence I sent off Colonel Bento Martins by the Dourados road, increasing his forces by two field guns and part of an infantry battalion.

"I ordered Colonel Paranhos to march without delay to the Negla in order to occupy its fords, and to await the junction of my forces, ordering Colonel Bento Martins to make every effort to occupy the entrance of the Chirigüello road by the 2nd of March, by which day the Dictator might possibly arrive there, if he should, on learning my proximity, abandon his camp, and take the only trail open to him.

"Counter-marching to the Negla, I there effected my junction with Colonel Paranhos, who was waiting for me, and on the 25th ult. (Feb.) I made new marches towards Serrocorã. On the following day some deserters, including Lieut.-Colonel Solalinde, came in to me. They assured me that nothing was known in Lopez's camp of my approach, and that the enemy, trusting in his positions, used little watchfulness. I then resolved to march rapidly upon it, taking with me as few troops as possible.

"The direction of the vanguard I gave to the indefatigable and brave Colonel Silva Tavares, advising him to use great prudence, and ordering him to move as quickly as possible.

"At 4 o'clock p.m. days' march I was at the Guassu, having thus shut up the enemy's outlet at this side. The bush road of Tatebo was two and a half leagues off, and I ordered it to be occupied by the carbineers of the 18th Provisional Corps, instructing them to ambush themselves, to seize any scouts or exploring parties the enemy might send out.

"The information I was receiving made me entertain the hope that I should surprise the Dictator in daylight, invade his camp without resistance, and show him the certainty of his fall before he could think of the imminence of his ruin. With this view I sent on the brave and experienced Lieut.-Colonel Francisco Martins the same night, with the carbineers of the 1st, 18th, 19th, and 21st corps, and the intrepid Major Floriano Peixoto, with the wing of the 9th battalion of infantry, commanded by him, to the Taquara Ford, five leagues distant from the place I occupied. I instructed them to try to surprise the enemy—who defended the ford with two cannon and some infantry—by marching through the wood as soon as they got near the ford until they could occupy the adjacencies, and make their fire converge upon the artillery, which they should charge with the bayonet as soon as they had thinned its defenders. I also instructed them to make the attack by night, or at daybreak, according to the nature of the ground they had to traverse. The whole night was one of marching for those brave warriors, who, passing through dark paths and unknown trails, occupied unseen the banks of the Taquara, crossed the river a little above the ford, and, taking the enemy in the rear, charged at daybreak upon the artillery, capturing it without its gunners having time to fire a single shot. We had not lost a single man in this operation, which thus opened the fortunate first day of March. I was near at hand, having broken camp at three a.m., and pushed on ahead as soon as the road allowed me to quicken my pace. On arriving, I ordered a squadron of cavalry to lie in ambush in the road leading to the Aquidavanan, to remain there until the arrival of the force which had to attack the ford in the said river, which was defended by three small guns and some infantry. Nothing indicated that the enemy was aware of our approach. The prisoners declared that they were ignorant of my march, and the good luck we had at Taquara, of alarm not having got to their ears by single runaway, maintained the hopes with which I undertook the operation.

"I had still a bush road to pass, to wade a river defended by artillery which could cover with grape the assailants while they were struggling with the current. If the enemy should get notice of our approach he would reinforce that position, and the increase to the natural defences there might frustrate my intent to prevent Lopez's escape. The report sent every morning by the Taquara garrison failing to arrive, Lopez sent off his orderly to learn the reason for such a delay and negligence, for the few shots which were heard in his camp did not announce superior forces in his proximity, but rather that a small party had neared the ford and been driven off. The orderly of the ex-Dictator proceeded along the bush road, and only perceived our ambuscade after his being surprised and captured. After him, when some delay was noticed, two majors and eleven privates were sent to relieve the garrison of Taquara. The carbineers in ambuscade numbered six, and a fight ensued between them and the new garrison, which successively advanced and retired, until a volley killed two of their men, when they dispersed into the woods, where nearly every one of them was slain. At once I ordered Colonel Martins and Major Floriano Peixoto to advance, the first with the carbineers who had seized Taquara, and the latter with his corps. The first, on entering the wood, undertook to occupy the river bluff to the right of the ford, and the other, marching out of the bush road, was to occupy the low banks to the left of the ford. The 19th and 21st corps, belonging to the brigade of the gallant Colonel Tavares, were to await the signal and then charge with their usual dash upon the ford and on the enemy's artillery. I instructed Colonel Paranhos, who led the infantry column, to take the front of the artillery which the column be embarrassed in its march by obstacles on the road, and to advance at quick march in support of the charge to be made on the enemy, if his aid was required. These measures taken, I ordered the signal for action, and, both the carbineers and the infantry having overcome the difficulties on their march, they occupied the banks of the river, and opened a steady fire upon the enemy's artillery, which responded with grape. I ordered the charge to be sounded. The Lancers issuing at a gallop from the bush road threw themselves into the ford, while the carbineers and infantry did the same into the river, and at the call of their commanders made for the enemy, whose grape flew over their heads. None of our men were killed in this attack of the artillery in position and firing grape, and the enemy's cannon fell into our power, few of its defenders escaping.

"I had ordered the Lancers as soon as they entered the Dictator's camp to turn its flank and seize the Chirigüello road with a view to prevent any leader of importance escaping by that direction.

"This order was executed, and on coming out of the bush road which led to the camp they divided and swept along the flanks of the plains of Aquidavanigui, in the centre of which were the enemy's forces. Colonel Tavares, the officers of his staff, and some carbineers who followed him, together with some infantry, took the centre road, and charged on the enemy's forces, in front of which was the ex-Dictator. Colonel Tavares allowed him no time to breathe. Charging on him, decimating his defenders, cutting down his body-guard of officers, laying down with the sword of victory those lives which, like demons, were thwarting the peace and the regeneration of a people, he drove him back through dirt and smoke against the bush hedging the Aquidavana. The tyrant could do nothing against so determined an attack. Abandoning himself to flight he threw himself into the thicket, whither he was closely followed by a handful of brave men who had drowned him to extermination; until, wounded, disheartened, and ex